THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. IX.—NO. 137. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE ALABAMA.

Important Statement of the Messrs. Laird—Who Built the Rebel Privateer—How She was Fitted Out and Prepared to Demolish the American Shipping.

To the Editor of the London Times:—

We have hitherto refrained from answering any of the attacks made upon us as builders of the Alabama, not wishing to prejudice in any way the negotiations entered into between the Government of this country and the United States, which, if they had been concluded in a satisfactory manner, would probably have led to an inquiry into all the circumstances connected with the building of ships and supply of war materials by various parties to Northern and Southern belligerents during the American war, and thereby have given us an opportunity of explaining the part we took in building and delivering the Alabama at this port.

The Johnson-Clarendon Convention having been rejected by the United States, we think the time has come to remove the erroneous impressions that have prevailed on this subject, as it cannot be to the advantage of the country that unfounded statements as to this one transaction should remain uncontradicted, and be used adversely to this country, while the larger question of the assistance in naval, military, and other supplies rendered to the North as well as the South during the war should be hushed up.

The allegations made, and so often repeated that many people believe them, are—that we not only built, but armed, manned, and equipped the Alabama to cruise against the Northern States, and therefore committed an illegal act; and that to induce us to enter into such arrangements we were paid an extravagant price for the ship and machinery.

We shall therefore proceed to show that these statements are unfounded, and that the contract to build the Alabama was entered into by us in the usual course of our business as a mere commercial transaction, and at a price moderate for vessels of her class, the firm which we now represent having for upwards of thirty years been in the habit of building vessels of war for our own Government, for foreign Governments direct, and for the agents of foreign Governments.

The Alabama was built in our works, where about 2500 men were at that time employed, without any security, and during her building was constantly inspected by visitors from various parts of the world, and by the officers of Her Majesty's Customs, as proved by the following report from Mr. Morgan, Surveyor of Her Majesty's Customs, Liverpool, dated the 28th of June, 1862:—

"The officers have at all times free access to the building yards of the Messrs. Laird, at Birkenhead, where the said vessel is now lying, and there has been no attempt on the part of her builders to disguise, what is most apparent to all, that she is intended for a ship of war."—*Alabama Papers, March* 24, 1863."

When ready she was launched and taken into our graving dock, to have her machinery put on board, and to be masted and rigged.

On the 12th of June this work was so far advanced that the vessel was taken for a trial trip outside the port, and all being found satisfactory, was brought back to our graving dock to be completed.

On the 12th of July, more than a fortnight before she left the Mersey, she was moved from our works and placed in the Great Float public dock at Birkenhead, to which all parties have access, and was there supplied by the purchaser with coals and provisions for her voyage.

There was no haste or secrecy observed in any of these operations, and had there been anything illegal in the building or the fitting of the ship there was ample time and opportunity for the Government then to have seized her. They did not do so, although they were informed on the 21st of July by their officers that the ship appeared to be ready for sea, and might leave at any hour she pleased.

This appears by the following extract from a letter addressed by the Collector of Customs, Liverpool, to the Commissioners of Customs, London, and dated the 21st of July, 1862, a week before the ship left the dock:—

"I shall feel obliged by the board being pleased to instruct me by telegraph how I am to act, as the ship appears to be ready for sea, and may leave at any hour she pleases."

It would, in fact, appear that the intention of the Government to detain the ship was based, not on the character or condition of the ship herself, but because a man named Passmore and two others made affidavits that they were engaged to serve on board her, although they did not state that they were engaged by the builders.

Sir Roundell Palmer, on the 27th of March, 1863, alludes to this as follows:—

"But I wish the House to understand that in those depositions there was a great mass of hearsay evidence which, taken by itself, could not form the basis of any action. Of the six depositions transmitted on the 22d of July only one was good for anything at all, viz., the evidence of a person named Passmore, which was sufficient to prove the material facts. Two more were sent, corroborating Passmore on the 24th, and were received by Earl Russell on the 26th."

And Mr. Sumner alludes to Passmore's affidavit in his speech of April, 1869.

It it had been true (of which, however, there is no proof) that these men had been engaged to serve on board, the parties so engaging them would have been involved in pecuniary penalties, for payment of which the ship might have been detained until the penalties were satisfied, or good bail given. See the copy of letter from the Commissioners of Customs to the Collector of Customs, Liverpool, dated 22d July, 1862, viz.:—

"We acquaint you that we have communicated with ou solicitor on the subject, who has advised us that the evidence submitted is not sufficient to justify any steps being taken against the vessel under either the sixth or seventh section of the act 59 George III., cap. 69, and you are to govern yourself accordingly. The solicitor has, however, stated that if there should be sufficient evidence to satisfy a court of enlistment of individuals, they would be liable to pecuniary penalties, for security of which, if recovered, this department might detain the ship until those penalties are satisfied or good bail given; but there is not sufficient evidence to require the Customs to prosecute. It is, however, competent for the United States Consul, or any other person, to do so at their own risk if they see fit."

The United States Consul did not, however, avail himself of this power to prosecute.

A week elapsed after the opinion was given by the Solicitor of Customs in London, and the Collector of Customs in Liverpool had reported that the ship appeared to be ready for sea, and might leave at any hour she pleased, and she still remained in the Birkenhead public dock.

We were not requested by the Government to detain the ship, and on the afternoon of the 28th she was moved from the berth in the Great Float, and the same evening was undocked and came to anchor in the river off the public landing stage in Liverpool, until the morning of the 29th of July, when she left the river about 10 o'clock.

At this time the Alabama had not on board any part of her armament, ammunition, or warlike stores, as shown by the Surveyor of Customs' report, July 30, 1862:—

"I have only to add that your directions to keep a strict watch on the said vessel have been carried out, and I write in the fullest confidence that she left this port without any part of her armament on board. She had not as much as a signal-gun or musket."—*Alabama Papers, March* 3, 1863.

We here draw special attention to the fact that we did not supply, or engage to supply, the Alabama, either before or after she left the Mersey, with any part of her armament, provisions, coals, or warlike stores of any description, or engage any men to serve on board her, or to join her after she left the port.

We merely completed a contract to build and deliver an unarmed and unequipped ship in the port of Liverpool.

We were never informed by the purchaser of the Alabama of the arrangements he had made for manning, arming, equipping, and commissioning that vessel at a foreign port, nor had we any idea of her having gone to the Azores until that fact was generally known by the public.

Our opinion as to the legality of building and delivering the ship in the way we did may not be of much value, but we submit that the opinion of some of the most eminent lawyers of the day should have weight, and we therefore give the following, on a case submitted to them some months after the Alabama had left Liverpool:—

OPINIONS OF MR. MELLISH, SIR HUGH CAIRNS, AND MR. KEMPLAY AS TO LEGALITY OF BUILDING THE ALABAMA.

"I am of opinion that Messrs. Laird had a right to build the ship which has since been called the Alabama in the manner they did, and that they have committed no offense against either the common law or the Foreign Enlistment act with reference to that ship. I am of opinion that the simple building of a ship, even although the ship be of a kind apparently adapted for warlike purposes, and delivering such ship to a purchaser in an English port, even although the purchaser is suspected or known to be the agent of a foreign belligerent power, does not constitute an offense against the Foreign Enlistment act (59 George III, cap. 50, sec. 7) on the part of the builder, unless the builder makes himself a party to the equipping of the vessel for warlike purposes. The Alabama, indeed, appears to me to have been equipped at the Azores, and not in England at all.
GEORGE MELLISH.

"No. 3 Harcourt Buildings, Feb. 6, 1863."

"We entirely concur in the opinions given by Mr. Mellish on the statements laid before him, and our opinion would not be altered if the fact were that Messrs. Laird Brothers knew they were building the Alabama for an agent of the Confederate Government.
H. H. CAIRNS,
"April 17, 1863. JAMES KEMPLAY."

We also give the opinion of Chief Baron Pollock on the trial of the Alexandra, June, 1863:—

"Many allusions in the course of this case had been made to the Alabama, but he held that as that vessel left Liverpool unarmed, and as a simple ship, she committed no unlawful act; and we had nothing to do with the fact that, at a subsequent period, she was armed and converted into a vessel of war at Terceira."

We have stated that the Alabama left the Mersey an unarmed ship, and was not fitted or furnished as a man-of-war. This is confirmed by the following extracts from the letters and speeches of Lord Clarendon and Sir Roundell Palmer, the Solicitor-General.

Lord Clarendon's letter to Mr. Adams, December 2, 1865, quoted by Earl Russell in his speech, March 27, 1868:—

"It is, nevertheless, my duty, in closing this correspondence, to observe that no armed vessels departed during the war from a British port to cruise against the commerce of the United States."

Solicitor-General's (Sir Roundell Palmer's) speech in the House of Commons, March 27, 1863:—

"It was not till the Alabama reached the Azores that she received her stores, her captain, or her papers, and that she hoisted the Confederate flag. It is not true that she departed from the shores of this country as a ship armed for war."

Lord Palmerston also, in the debate of the 27th of March, 1863, makes the following statement:—

"I have myself great doubts whether, if we had seized the Alabama, we should not have been liable to considerable damages. It is generally known that she sailed from this country unarmed and not properly fitted out for war and that she received her armament, equipment and crew in a foreign port. Therefore, whatever suspicions we may have had—and they were well founded, as it afterward turned out—as to the intended destination of the vessel her condition at that time would not have justified seizure."

And the views he then expressed were proved to be correct by the result of the trial in the Alexandra case, which vessel was released after the decision of the House of Lords, and £3700 damages and costs paid by the Government to the owners. See memorandum attached to Earl Russell's letter to Mr. Adams, dated Nov. 3, 1865:—

"The trial ended in the discharge of the vessel, and the costs and damages having been compromised for £3700, she was delivered to the owners. She was then sent to Nassau, where she was again tried on a similar charge of violation of the Foreign Enlistment act, and again acquitted."

We now come to the question of the price paid for the Alabama and her machinery.

The price we received for constructing the hull, masts, rigging, sails, anchors, cables, and general mercantile outfit of the Alabama and her machinery was less than the cost of similar vessels in her Majesty's service, although she was built and her engines made in every respect equal to them. The details of the price we are quite willing to give to her Majesty's Government, should they desire it.

It has been stated that in the conduct of our business in these transactions we sought our gain irrespective of municipal or international law, thereby endangering the relations between this country and America. The opinions of the eminent statesmen and lawyers we have quoted show the building of the Alabama to have been in accordance with the existing laws of England, and in 1861, when we undertook the contract, and for long after, there was nothing to show that our doing so was at variance with the opinions of our own countrymen or with the practice of foreign nations.

But in 1864 other questions had arisen as to the rights of neutrals and belligerents, which rendered it apparent that a strict interpretation of the existing law would not satisfy those whose interests were affected, and in that year we declined to accept an order to build a large iron-clad vessel for an agent of the Confederate Government, although one condition of the contract was to have been that the ship should not be delivered until the conclusion of the war. The cost, however, was to be paid to us by instalments, in such a way and so secured as to make it for us a perfectly safe and profitable commercial transaction, and we were advised by the best authority that there was nothing in our municipal or international law to prevent us taking the contract. Our private gain here was willingly sacrificed, because we felt that, from the complications that had arisen in reference to neutral and belligerent rights, a strict interpretation of the law might tend to aggravate the then existing differences between this country and the American Government, and had there been the same feeling on the subject in 1861, the Alabama would not have been built by us.

We have given these facts and quoted these opinions as to the building of the Alabama to clear that transaction from the erroneous statements with which it has been surrounded.

It cannot be to the interest of this country to allow public opinion to turn on imperfect information; and as the Johnson-Clarendon Treaty has been rejected, an inquiry instituted by a Royal Commission or a committee of the House of Commons into the support given to the North and South during the war, in reference to ships, warlike stores, guns, ammunition, armor-plates, and the enlistment of men to serve for either of the belligerents, would tend to place all the matters in dispute clearly before the British Parliament and people, and enable them to approach any further negotiations with the United States on a more satisfactory basis than they have hitherto done.

Should a general inquiry of this kind be decided on, we shall be glad to give any information and assistance in our power.

It is constantly asserted in America, and by many persons in this country, that Mr. J. Laird, M. P. for Birkenhead, was the builder of the Alabama.

This is not the case, as Mr. Laird's interest in our firm ceased before the Alabama was built, and some time before his election to serve in Parliament; but we may add that Mr. Laird knew we were building this ship, and for whom we were building her.

We must apologize for the length of this letter, but hope that the importance of the subject will justify our requesting its insertion.

We are, respectfully, your obedient servants,
LAIRD BROTHERS.

Birkenhead Iron Works, Birkenhead, May 25.

THE CHINESE.

A Movement in California to Check their Emigration

The Sacramento *Record* says there is an organization of white men in California and Nevada, the members of which are pledged to oppose the employment of Chinamen. The *Record* says:—

"It is a secret organization, extending throughout this State and Nevada. The circle in Truckee alone numbers over two hundred. This organization had much to do with the recent foolish strike by the miners in Grass valley. It is plausibly regarded as a Democratic move to humbug workingmen into voting the Democratic ticket. A short time since Santa Cruz had quite a demonstration of these noble specimens of the 'white man's party.' Some of them entered the house of John W. Jervis, at Vine Hill, during the absence of himself and wife, drove some Chinamen off after horribly maltreating them, abused and terrified the children, declared their intention to Democratize the whole country, broke open the wine cellar, and stole, broke, and raised Cain generally with things. In Santa Clara county these fiends have destroyed thousands of dollars' worth of property, nor stopped short of taking life itself. The following, which was received last Tuesday by John Elitch, restaurant keeper of San Jose, is a fair specimen of the threatening letters sent to men who employ Chinsee:—

"'Mr. Elitch—Sir:—Having heard that you employ Chinamen in your establishment (namely your restaurant), I, as one of the committee of Regulators and protectors of the Anglo-Saxon race, have to warn you that the employing Asiatics and Mongolians when there are Caucasians willing and anxious to receive the employment by which they may support themselves and their families is strictly prohibited by this society. Already we do number forty thousand members, sworn to protect each and every member with our property and with our lives if necessary. You know too well the past to need a recital from me. Two hundred thousand dollars' worth of property have we already destroyed in this county, and the work is not yet complete; yet the little we have done has had a salutary effect. Jove, who hurls huge thunderbolts from high Olympus, wields no greater power than I. If it be true that you are an employer of Chinamen, ere three days have passed over your head your property, the accumulation of years of toil, shall be in ashes. Shapes hot from Tartarus shall take the places of your household gods, and poverty and desolation shall mark my track. Yet if I am misinformed, all shall be well. An acknowledgment or denial over your signature in the *Patriot* will be sufficient guarantee.

"THE GODS HELP THEM WHO HELP THEMSELVES."

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, June 8, 1869.

The whole town is on the watch for those new carriages—not the pleasure ones at Central Park, which have become so popular in so short a space of time—but the hansoms that have been gossipped about for the past month. The Hansom Cab Company has had very many and very formidable obstacles with which to deal, and in spite of these the subscriptions have come in with perhaps quite as much rapidity as could have been expected. The number of horse railways in the city, and the extreme cheapness and carelessness with which they have been laid down, have had something to do towards contributing to this result. The streets are so cut up that anything so lumbersome as a four-wheeled carriage cannot pass through them with any safety to itself, or without having its wheels clogged in the numerous mud-filled ruts. The lightness and smallness of the hansoms therefore render them very desirable, and these qualities the Irish jaunting-carts, which are coming into use here, greatly share with them. Before a long lapse of time, I should not be surprised if the four-wheeled carriages are banished to the bygone ages, and we indulge in nothing but the two-wheeled article. We shall become a riding people, and all pedestrians will have to reside abroad.

It is my belief that the reign of the British burlesque blondes in New York will soon come to an end. They may perhaps survive for another season, but not, I think, longer. Mr. Henderson, by the manner in which he last week invited the attack of Mr. Butler, the theatrical critic of the *Spirit of the Times*, seems to have put his foot into it, and to have given occasion for the striking of the first blow in the demolition of the "pantomimic-spectacular-burlesque." That was the signal for many of the daily and weekly newspapers to rush in and make an attack which they had been waiting for a good pretext to make. The *Times* had a column-and-a-half-long article on Sunday, and nearly as long a one yesterday, in which Mr. Henderson, Lydia Thompson, Olive Logan, and the whole kit and crew of blondes and anti-blondes, are used up in the choicest reportorial English, profusely sprinkled with six-syllabled adjectives, such as are not to be found in any dictionary that I wot of. Indeed, almost all the journals seem to have been simultaneously discovering that there is scarcely a theatre in the city that is not infested with English actors and actresses, that our native talented is crowded from the boards, and the mediocrity of Albion permitted to fill their place. Even Mr. Wallack seems to have yielded without much struggle to the prevailing passion for the British blonde. It is thought that "Wallack's"—the old, original, chaste, exclusive Wallack's—really exists no longer, and that all that remains is a memory. With the towering success of Mr. Booth's great enterprise the elegant Lester grew naturally jealous, if not indignant. His audiences grew comparatively slim, and his receipts no longer ranked among the first in the city. Some of the best of his old members died, others married and retired, others, coming to the conclusion that they had lagged superfluous long enough, withdrew on a modest competency to a lonely widowhood or widowerhood, as the case might be, and could be seen nightly in the lobbies pensively contemplating the scenes of their past successes. Mrs. Vernon was the last whose death was chronicled. There have been various rumors afloat about the approaching season; but it is quite likely that "Wallack's," in its old sense, will never exist again. It is already usurped by a troupe of pantomimists and dancers.

The Everett Rooms, a place where spiritualism and a number of other *quasi* religions are brought upon the *tapis*, are getting to be extremely well attended of a Sunday morning. There everything is broached which in a religious point of view is "improper." Beautiful immoralities are broached under a moral guise, and all the allurements spread forth that can be presented by young and handsome lady-speakers, faultlessly attired, and equally attractive for their "parts of speech" and "parts of dress." A lady named Mrs. Brigham spoke there at some length on Sunday morning, and created a sensation by her sermon, entitled the "Beautiful Life." So far as I can understand it, the "Beautiful Life" consists in casting aside many of those virtuous "prejudices" which are the best safeguards of society. Mrs. Brigham is not Mrs. Brigham Young, as the name might imply; neither are her doctrines Mormonish. They are made up of "blossoms," and "flowers," and "joy," and "light," and "ineffableness," and soft general denunciations of everything orthodox and religiously respectable. But she is bright, smart, and piquant, and one of the best sensations of the Everett Rooms.

The police are to have a general overhauling, even the police surgeons. The "clubbing" principle seems to be as great a favorite with them as with the lower orders of blue-coats. The numerous cases of neglect and brutality that have forced themselves upon Superintendent Kennedy's attention leave him no alternative but to root out delinquents. Many of the prisoners are injured, sometimes very badly, yet at no time has there been too few surgeons upon the force to prevent their attending to their duties; so that these many cases of neglect appear wholly without excuse. It is, indeed, time that Kennedy himself should be waked up. He has been napping in his Mulberry street kennel long enough, and there is a great deal of dissatisfaction expressed against him. It is only once in a great while that the brutality of the policemen or of the surgeons receives any check. The police magistrates too often side with the "Thugs," and it is only when an outrage is so plain and flagrant that it cannot be mistaken, that the injured parties receive justice and the assaulters are punished.

Mr. James Fisk, Jr., has signalized himself by taking a party of newspaper-press people to Boston and back for nothing. It seems to be a prevalent notion with "outsiders" that every newspaper man accepting an invitation of this kind is necessarily a Bohemian of the worst dye, and is expected to give, and *does* give, an immense quantity of puffing in return. The Bohemians—who, by-the-by, have to bear a great many other people's sins on their shoulders—were excluded from this Fisk symposium, many of the partakers of which number among the highest-toned press gentlemen of New York.

Mr. Edwin Booth, the well-known tragedian, was married yesterday, at Long Branch, to Miss Mary McVicker, formerly of Chicago. The ceremony was performed by the bride's grandfather, the Rev. S. F. Myers, of California.

At length a long-talked-of project is to be put in execution. This is the erection of a library and reading-room for sailors, in defiance of "bonus money," "blood-money," landsharks, boarding-house keepers, and the whole string of frauds who conspire to keep the sailor out of his rights. The structure is to cost about $100,000, and will vie in beauty and utility with the palace that has lately been run up by the Young Men's Christian Association. It is intended, too, that the sailors shall be instructed in the common English branches, and in navigation, and that the building shall become the nucleus of protective institutions of various kinds, all for Jack Tar's especial behoof and advantage.

I will say nothing to you of the thefts, the murders, the suicides, the homicides, that were reported at police headquarters last night, and with which the papers reek this morning, for the simple reason that none of them present any especially salient features. Crime has to be very unique nowadays to awaken more than a passing exclamation; and perhaps the public would be more tickled with the relation of what, at infinite pains, is kept *out* of the papers, than it is with the less disreputable affairs that appear *in* them. ALI BABA.

—The Butler prize of $50, at Amherst, for the best comprehension of "Butler's Analogy," has been awarded to John H. Eastman, of Windsor, New York.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Bone of Contention in the English Parliament—Conflict Between the Lords and the Commons on the Irish Church Question.

Atrocious Murder in Memphis—Calamity in Ohio—Financial and Commercial Reports.

FROM ENGLAND.

The Irish Church Question—Conflict Between the House of Lords and House of Commons—Public Feeling on the Rumored Rejection of the Bill.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 7, 1869.—The announced predetermination of the majority of the House of Lords to reject the Irish Church bill has caused intense excitement and threatens to precipitate an eventually inevitable conflict between the Lords and the Commons. It is rumored in some quarters that the announcement was only made to feel the public pulse and to ascertain how far the House of Lords dare go. It is the general impression that the bill will be thrown out on the second reading.

The *Standard* (Tory) admits that the peril of the proposed action is too obvious to be ignored even by the least thoughtful or conscientious of the hereditary legislators, but says that the Lords have resolved, in compliance with the urgent demands from tens and hundreds of thousands in every part of the country, to risk all in a contest with the imperious Minister and an overbearing majority in the Commons. Should they be crushed in the struggle, not only will the Church and the Constitution fall with them, but the liberties of England will be sacrificed to the ascendancy of that democratic principle which is the most dangerous foe to personal political freedom. It matters not whether those who approved regret the decision to give battle. There is nothing left for them to do but take their places in the ranks and fight for all they hold dearest, with the full certainty that everythink is at stake. Let the whole Protestant conservative power of the realm be exerted to give the House of Lords such support by public opinion as to restrain the struggle within the limits of the Constitution, and make the self-willed, overbearing Minister, who at heart has always been an enemy of the Lords, and likely is exasperated at his unexpected defeat, feel that there are limits which he dare not transgress. Already his organs have threatened that what has transpired deserves impeachment, and it is necessary that he be made to feel that he dare not execute a threat which would not only be dealt at the Lords, but at the wealthy and resolute influential classes of England and Ireland, which form an actual majority in the English nation.

The *Morning Post* shows that the rejection of the bill will not prevent its ultimate passage, and discredits the idea that the Lords will refuse a second reading.

The *Star*, in threatening language, says that the Irish Church must not cumber the ground after December and that the least said on that subject will be proclaimed from the house tops. The House of Lords is not a more logical, desirable, or excusable institution than the Irish Church, and in the fever heat that will follow the rejection of the bill a heat will be generated such as has not been seen since the people of Birmingham threatened to march on London in the name of reform, and cries will be heard calling for the downfall of an obsolete Chamber that no longer disguises its anachronism of existence by hereditary descent. The deference to popular will, which the late Duke of Wellington once said ought never again to be withheld, with pure blindness buzzards the misguided noblemen, who require to be further convinced of the opinion of the country at large. It is not worth while to attempt a demonstration of that opinion. When the issue comes, their lordships will probably wish they had been wise in time.

The *News* states that the vote of the House of Lords can at the worst postpone for only a few months the fate of the Irish Church, and the indirect effect will render it graver to raise the question. The position that the House of Lords holds in the constitution and its relations with the constituencies of the House of Commons and the executive powers of the Crown are self-adjusting, and if a hitch occurs in the machinery it sets itself in order by its own action. The House of Lords stands outside of the system, guided by good sense, and fails only to be brought into harmony with the rest of the constitution when the forcible obtrusion put upon it by a number of its members, is sufficient to overbear the opinion of the original body. A biassed jury has to be packed to judge whether the second Chamber in doing its work on these conditions can be permanent on the part of the Government. The Lords seem bent upon forcing public notice on the position of the Peers and threaten a revival of the pretensions, long since abandoned by it, of the old baronial attitude of its natural days, when the Commons were only allowed the humble supplications of petitions and did not in reality goven the country.

The *Telegraph* in a moderate, timid article concludes that the voice of the country has spoken unmistakably and finally, and if forced to speak again its accents would be a resolve no longer to utter a free indignation or to preserve moderation, a mood which to the last it would earnestly maintain.

The *Times* says that on the eve of the coming crisis nothing since the throes which preceded the passage of the Reform bill can be compared to the consequences which will attend the threatened conduct of the Peers, and the result of the struggle is not at all doubtful. If the Lords succeeded at first they would be compelled to undergo a second tender of the measure already rejected. The first results of this action will touch all interests, and jeopardize not only themselves and their privileges, but also the peace of the great towns and the maintenance of law and order throughout the country. Above all, they will do their best to provoke an outburst of passionate violence in an unhappy country, the vast majority of whose inhabitants they propose to outrage by a contemptuous disregard of their wishes. As to the majority of the opposition the *Times* draws the conclusion that the members have resolved to intrench themselves in their own opinions and rely on their fancied power in disdain of the consequences to themselves. The nation would be rudely awakened from the delusion, and it cannot be doubtful which party will succeed in the contest, the Peers themselves or the nation. The only question will not be whether the power which the Lords think they possess shall not be proved to be non-existent, but whether the power they can exercise will not be so irreparably broken as to vanish out of existence.

Outside of the comments of the public press the people generally talk in a very revolutionary strain. The probability is that the Lords will be alarmed into the passage of the bill; but the mere fact of the announcement of their inclination to use their power to defeat it evidently excites general discussion adverse to the continuation of hereditary legislation.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 8—A. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; and for account, 92¾. United States Five-twenties, 80¾. Railways steady. Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central, 93½; Atlantic and Great Western, 24¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 8—A. M.—Cotton firmer; uplands, 11½d.; middling Orleans, 12d. The sales to-day will reach 10,000 bales. Wheat, 9s. 6d. for California White, and 8s. 8d. for red Western. Peas, 36s. 6d.

LONDON, June 8—A. M.—Tallow, 33s. 6d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, June 8—P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 92¾; U. S. Five-twenties, 80¾. American stocks firm.

LIVERPOOL, June 8—P. M.—Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are firmer at better prices. Breadstuffs dull. Flour, 21s. 6d. Lard, 71s. 6d. Naval stores dull.

HAVRE, June 8.—Cotton unchanged.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	190	West. Union Tel.	40¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	98	Toledo and Wabash	73¼
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	109¾	Mil. & St. Paul R.	75
Cle. and Pitt. R.	97½	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	85½
Chi. and N. W. com.	90¾	Adams Express	59¾
Chi. and N. W. pref.	102	United States	67
Chi. and R. I. R.	120¾	Tennessee 6s, new	64
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	157½	Gold	138¾
Pacific Mail Steam.	89¾	Market irregular.	

FROM THE WEST.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Personal.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 8.—General Smith, Congressman elect from this district, arrived from Washington last evening.

A Murder

was committed last night in the upper part of the city, the victim being an unoffending old negro named Pleasant, and the murderer a notorious rowdy named Pat. Molony. While the negro was passing Molony walked up behind him, and, without the slightest provocation, placed a pistol at the back of his head and blew out his brains. Molony escaped.

A Prize-Fight in Two Rounds.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, June 8.—A prize-fight came off near here yesterday between two men named Jones and Boosley, for $200 a side. On the second round Jones was knocked out of time, and Boosley declared winner. No arrests have been made.

An Opinion.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 8.—Attorney-General Williamson delivered an opinion to-day that the Specific Appropriation bill and other measures passed by the House at the close of the special session, after the resignation of 42 Democratic members, was in accordance with all the requirement of the Constitution, and ought to be obeyed as a constitutional law.

Shocking Calamity Reported.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

GALLIPOLIS, Ohio, June 8.—It is reported that there were seven persons drowned Sunday at Crown City or Rankin's Point, twenty miles below here. Four men, two women, and one child went out in a skiff, it is said, to ride on the swell of a passing steamer. The skiff being heavily laden, sunk, and all hands were drowned.

A Woman's Rights Convention.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 8.—A Woman's Rights Convention meets at Morrison's Opera Hall, in this city, to-day. The only notables expected to be present are Mrs. Livermore of Chicago and Miss Cozens of St. Louis.

Fire in Cincinnati.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, June 8.—At a quarter past two o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the frame building No. 149 West Front street, occupied by John Gibbons' bakery, the property being owned by J. Van Duzen. The fire originated from the falling of the bakery ovens. Mr. Gibbons and two of his men barely escaped by jumping through the windows, injuring themselves and tearing their clothing.

FROM THE STATE.

Among the Coal Mines—Almost General Suspension of Work—The Prospects.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WILKESBARRE, June 8.—With the exception of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, in Luzerne county, the suspension of operations continues general throughout the entire anthracite region. The Pennsylvania Company have a full force at work, but on what terms is not known. It was rumored in Hyde Park yesterday that the Schuylkill county men would resume work to-day. The strikers as yet have not stated the terms upon which they would be willing to resume work. The operators declare they will not accept any terms based upon the fixed price of coal, such as the 20 per cent. basis.

Should the Hyde Park men succeed in getting 10 per cent. advance, it would now take them five months to make good the losses already sustained. The Hyde Park men are guided by the action of the Schuylkill county men, so that, should the latter resume work immediately, the former will not be more than two or three days in following suit.

The Archibald mines have resolved to stay out for a year, if necessary, to force their company to accede to their demands.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have just discharged fifty laborers at Rondout. They have also stopped running a number of boats. They are delivering about 25 per cent. of this month's contracts.

FROM DELAWARE.

Lay Delegation in the M. E. Church.

Special Despatch to Evening Telegraph.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 8.—The members of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, in this city, of which the Rev. Alfred Cookman is pastor, have just voted upon the question of lay representation in the General Conference of the denomination. The vote was unanimous in its favor, there being 153 for and none against it.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Stocks weak. Gold, 138¾. Exchange, 9¾. 5-20s, 1862, 122¾; do. 1864, 117¾; do. 1865, 118¾; new, 119¾; do. 1867, 119¾; 10-40s, 109¼; Virginia 6s, 62; Missouri 6s, 91¾; Canton Company, 63; Cumberland preferred, 33¾; New York Central, 189; Reading, 97¾; Hudson River, 156¼; Michigan Central, 130¼; Michigan Southern, 109¾; Illinois Central, 140; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 97; Cleveland and Toledo, 109; Chicago and Rock Island, 118¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 157½; Erie, 29¾.

GOLDWIN SMITH.

He Further Explains His Statements Relative to Our International Troubles.

In the preface of the forthcoming pamphlet of his late address on American and English affairs, Prof. Goldwin Smith takes occasion to explain his recent strange views with respect to the state of international relations:—

The chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations seemed to speak the mind of the Senate and the nation; and had his speech been followed by action in the shape of a pressure of his demands, as the answer of Great Britain could not be doubtful, the danger of a rupture of friendly relations between the two countries would have been serious. An Englishman resident in America may be an imperfect judge of the indications of American feeling; but he has the advantage of knowing something of both sides; and the danger was to be measured, not by the feelings or intentions of the American people alone, but by these combined with the general temper and present mood of the powerful nation against which Mr. Sumner's speech was made.

"I know," says Mr. Sumner, "it is sometimes said that war between us must come, sooner or latter." The numbers and influence of the party to which the orator alludes are not likely to have decreased since his eloquence has implanted the sense of immeasurable and almost inexpiable wrong in the heart of a mighty nation recently made conscious of the power of its arms. "There are many among us," he says in another place, "who, taking counsel of a sense of national wrong, would leave the claims to rest without settlement, so as to furnish a precedent for retaliation in kind should England find herself at war." It is obvious that such an issue of the negotiations, which Mr. Sumner's speech has rendered far more probable than it was before, would be nothing but war deferred.

Nations very seldom wish for war. They are drawn, through diplomatic complications and under the influence of excited feelings, into situations in which war becomes inevitable. "We are drifting towards war," was the memorable expression of an English Minister on the brink of our war with Russia—a war from which we might have been saved if, when we were beginning to be drawn into the fatal current, the consequences of indulging prejudice and allowing passion to break control could have been distinctly presented to the minds of both the parties to the quarrel. In the address, arbitration is advocated as the mode of settling the Alabama claims. It seems to be now the only mode. But most heartily does the writer wish that the English Government, without waiting for a dispute to begin, had secured the one object worth securing, by going straight to the heart of the American people.

One word of personal explanation must be added. The impression appears to prevail in some quarters that the author of the address is receiving a salary as professor in an American university; whence it is inferred that he has lost his right to speak as an Englishman and to plead the cause of England. He is receiving no salary or emolument whatever. His connection with the Cornell University, though greatly prized and cherished by him, is merely honorary, and can in no way interfere with his nationality or his allegiance. His position is simply that of an Englishman residing in the United States for literary purposes, and enjoying, in common with many other foreigners, the temporary protection of American law.

—Edinburgh University lately voted to allow a young lady to attend medical lectures, but the male students vetoed it.

—President Burns, of Simpson Centenary College, at Indianola, Iowa, has declined the Presidency of the Iowa Wesleyan University.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, June 8, 1869.

The improved activity in the loan market, during the past week, is reflected in the usual hebdomadal statement of the banks, which indicates for the first time an expansion of the loans in excess of the deposits. This, if it continues for a few weeks, will have a tendency to harmonize the supply and demand of currency, and at the same time to harden the rates for loans and discounts. The increase in the loans is $615,000, and in deposits $256,279, showing a falling off in the loanable capital of the market at the immediate disposal of the banks of about $360,000. In the present condition of the market, however, this exhibit is a mere trifle, save as an indication of the present tendency of the money current. We quote call loans at 5 per cent. on Government and other desirable collaterals. Discounts are done at 6@7 per cent. for choice business paper.

Government bonds, especially the new issues, are weak. Gold, notwithstanding yesterday's sale of a million, is firm, ranging to-day between 138⅜ and 138¾. Premium at 12 M., 138⅝.

The stock market was fairly active, but prices of most of the speculative shares were weak and lower. State 5s, coupon, sold at 93½. City sixes were steady at 100 for the new and 94 for the old issues. The Lehigh gold loan slightly advanced, selling at 98⅝.

Reading Railroad was active, but lower, selling at 49@49⅛. Pennsylvania Railroad was taken at 57¾; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 32½, and Little Schuylkill Railroad at 45. 121½ was bid for Camden and Amboy Railroad; 68½ for Norristown Railroad; 36 for North Pennsylvania Railroad, and 38½ for Catawissa Railroad preferred.

Canal shares were rather more active. Sales of Lehigh Navigation at 36½@36¾; Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 20½, and Morris preferred at 65.

In Canal shares the only transaction was in Big Mountain, which sold at 6. In Bank and Passenger Railway shares nothing was done. 48 was bid for Second and Third; 36 for Fifth and Sixth; 71 for Tenth and Eleventh; 18 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 61 for West Philadelphia, and 12 for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

200 sh Reading RR................2 days..lots.. 49

FIRST BOARD.

$900 City 6s, Old.. sev ctfs..c&p....	94	100 sh Read.....b30.	49
$5000 Pa Cp 5s......	93½	100 do........	48·94
$1400 City 6s, N.&in.	100	100 do.....b30.	49
$4000 St Louis W L.	105	100 do........	48·94
$500 Sch N Bt L 7s	70	400 do...ls.b30.	49
$10000 Leh Gold l..c.	98⅝	400 do...ls.s10.	48·94
$3000 do........	98½	100 do......s30.	48⅞
$1000 do........	98⅝	100 do.....b30.	49
6 sh Penna R.....	57½	100 do......b5.	49
26 do......b5.	57½	100 do........	49
110 do.......ls.	57¾	200 do...ls.s10.	49
11 sh Lit Sch R....	45	400 do...ls.s15.	49
6 sh Phil & E R...	33	100 sh Leh Nav.....	36½
300 do..ls.b10.	32½	500 do...ls.b30.	36¾
100 sh Sch N Pf.b60.	20½	5 sh Mor Cl Pf.ls.	65
		100 sh Big Mount...	6

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, '81, 121¾@122; 5-20s of 1862, 122½@122¾; do., 1864, 117½@117¾; do., Nov., 1865, 118½@118¾; do., July, 1865, 119¾@120; do. 1867, 119⅞@119⅞; do., 1868, 119¾@119¾; 10-40s, 109⅛@109¾. Pacifics, 106¾@107¼. Gold, 138⅝.

Messrs. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 121¾@121⅞; do. 1862, 122¾@122⅞; do. 1864, 117¼@117⅜; do. 1865, 118¾@118⅞; do. 1865, new, 119⅝@119⅞; do. 1867, new, 119⅝@119¾; do. 1868, 119⅝@119¾; do. 5s, 10-40s, 109⅛@109¼; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 106⅞@107; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¾. Gold, 138⅝@138¾; Silver, 131@133.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	138½	11·32 A. M.	138⅝
11·05 "	138¾	11·40 "	138⅝

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, June 8.—The Flour market continues without animation, and the tendency of prices is decidedly downward. There is no shipping demand, and the home consumers operate sparingly. Sales of superfine at $5@5·50; extras at $5·75@6; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6@6·50; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6@7; Ohio do. do. at $7·25@8·25; and fancy brands at $8·75@10·50, according to quality. Rye Flour sells in a small way at $6·75.

There is no improvement to notice in the Wheat market, there being no demand except for prime lots, which are in small supply. Sales of 3000 bushels red at $1·30@1·40; amber at $1·45@1·63, the latter rate for fancy Michigan; and small lots of white at $1·65@1·80. Rye has again declined. Sales of 500 bushels Western at $1·30; and 500 bushels New York at $1·33. Corn is in fair request at former rates. Sales of 2500 bushels yellow at 90@91c., latter rate for very choice; 2000 bushels Western mixed at 84@86c; and 3000 bushels high mixed and yellow at 88@89c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Western at 73@75c.; and Pennsylvania at 60@70c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky is offered at 95c. ₩ gallon, tax paid.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, June 8.—Arrived, steamships Britannia, from Glasgow, and Denmark, from Liverpool.

(*By Atlantic Cable.*)

BREST, June 8.—Arrived, steamship St. Laurent, from New York.

Also, steamship City of Antwerp, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..................JUNE 8.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........61 | 11 A. M..........69 | 2 P. M..........74

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, for Baltimore, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Delaware City, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, 70 hours from Charleston, with cotton, etc., to E. A. Souder & Co. Passed barque L. G. Bigelow, from Cardiff, and brig Tally Ho, from Trinidad, below Reedy Island.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. At noon yesterday, off Absecom, passed barque Honduras, supposed to be bound for New York. Passed several square-rigged vessels in the bay and river, bound up.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Barque Meta, Shultz, 54 days from Rotterdam, with mdse. to C. F. & G. G. Lennig.

Br. barque Comet, Petrie, 35 days from Falmouth, with iron, etc., to C. B. Dunn.

Br. barquentine Ardross, Taylor, 11 days from Mayaguez, with sugar to John Mason & Co.

Swed. brig Jeannette, Funck, 34 days from Pernambuco, with sugar to A. F. Damon.

Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with 14 barges in tow to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Commodore, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with 6 barges in tow to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Barque Finland, Sampo, hence for Antwerp, was off Falmouth 23d ult.

Brig Nellie Mowe, Merriman, hence, at Oporto 19th ult.

Brig S. D. Hart, Burgess, hence, at Boston 5th inst.

Brig E. A. Barnard, Reed, for Philadelphia, at Cardenas 28th ult.

Brig George Harris, French, hence, was discharging at Cardenas 28th ult.

Brig Maud Potter, Shields, hence, at St. John, N. B., 1st instant.

Brig Alma, Kruger, hence for Konigsburg, was off Plymouth 21st ult.

Schr Dauntless, Coombs, for Philadelphia, sailed from Lisbon 20th ult.

Schr Shiloh, Hubbard, for Philadelphia, was loading at Savannah 3d inst.

Schr E. W. Pratt, Kendrick, hence, at Boston 5th inst.

Schr Cyrus Fossett, Harding, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 4th inst.

Schr Sarah Cullen, Avis, hence, at Charleston 5th inst.

Schr Margaret Reinhart, Hand, cleared at Boston 5th inst., for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr Jesse L. Leach, Stephens, was at Arroyo, P. R., 13th ult., for Baltimore 16th.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

"PROTECTION" WITH ITS BEST FOOT FORWARD.

From the N. Y. World.

It is fair to presume that, if Mr. Greeley thought the arguments for protection were presented to the best advantage in any of the easily accessible productions already in the book-market, he would not expend superfluous labor in writing his new treatise on "political economy." There are five such publications offered for sale at the *Tribune* office, varying in bulk and price from a ponderous work in three volumes at ten dollars, down to a thin pamphlet at ten cents—an assortment adapted to the intelligence, leisure, and means of every class of readers. Unless Mr. Greeley has new arguments, or can set forth the old ones with more persuasive ability, there is no reason why he should add to the number of existing publications. He, therefore, cannot complain—on the contrary, he must consider himself complimented—if anti-protectionists regard his work not merely as the latest, but as the most skilful, cogent, and formidable defense of protection which has yet appeared. If his reasoning is demolished, and the cause explodes in the hands of its foremost advocate, there is small encouragement for other champions to come into the field. We are therefore pleased to see the numerous testimonials to his pre-eminent competency which Mr. Greeley appends to his second chapter. True, they may seem a little superfluous in the same columns which contain the applauded treatise, since arguments of remarkable strength and clearness might be presumed to attest their own merits; but the indorsements paraded by the *Tribune* have at least the advantage of precluding the minor protectionist journals that make them from saying, after Mr. Greeley is refuted, that a strong cause broke down in the hands of a weak advocate.

In his second chapter, Mr. Greeley makes quite a formal statement and explanation of the principle of protection as he would practically apply it. The germ of his whole treatise is here exhibited with so much elaboration and care that we copy the entire passage. We assure our readers that this long extract is not the ironical forgery of a free-trader intended to turn protective tariffs into derision, but the serious exposition of the leading champion of protection, faithfully copied from the *Tribune* of Saturday, with no other change than printing a few lines in a different kind of type:—

"Now let me show, without reference to existing interests, wherein and why I would apply the principle of protection.

"Tea is grown almost wholly in China, Japan, India; and, wherever grown at all, in latitudes and climates whereof parallels are found in our own country. And we have already ascertained by experiment that the tea-plant germinates, flourishes, and matures in upper South Carolina and in East Tennessee. It should have been tested long since at a hundred different points throughout the Union; but there is no room for rational doubt that as large an area of this republic as of China will produce tea abundantly and continuously, under proper cultivation.

"Now it is inevitable that, so long as the tea drank by our people shall continue to be grown in China and Japan, the consumers here will pay (quite apart from and above any tax or duty imposed on its importation by our Government) three to six times as much for their tea as the Chinese growers receive for it. The Old Hyson for which our drinkers pay in the average a full dollar (specie) per pound, over and above the tax which goes into our Federal Treasury, has doubtless been bought of the grower for twenty to thirty cents per pound; the residue of the cost to the consumer (less tax) being made up of the profits and charges of the various traders and forwarders, agents and brokers, through whose hands it has passed on its way from the interior of China to the interior of the United States.

"I want to save the millions on millions thus annually expended—I believe uselessly, wastefully expended. I want to divide them between the grower and consumer of tea, or to secure them to him where the same person shall be both grower and consumer. I believe that to pursue this policy is to increase the reward of labor generally, and especially of American labor. Instead of one million persons growing tea in China, one million more mining gold and silver in Nevada to pay for that tea, and other three or four millions employed as merchants, factors, shippers, navigators, canal boatmen, brokers, etc. etc. etc., in transmitting the tea from the grower to the consumer, exchanging his product for the gold and silver wherewith the Chinese are mainly paid, and forwarding that gold and silver (or some equivalent) to the tea-grower, I would have two millions of our own people growing tea, two millions more producing the various staples and fabrics that our tea-growers would require in exchange for it, reduce the whole number required to effect the necessary exchanges to one million, and save the gold and silver to reinforce our now dishonored currency and pay off our enormous debt.

"Now I protest that, in maturing and avowing this conviction, I have been nowise impelled by contempt or hate of the Chinese—of their paganism, their polygamy, their pigtails, or their reputed fondness for stewed puppies. Whatever there may be of evil or of good in their peculiarities lies entirely outside of the range of my economic conceptions and impulses. Nor have I been swayed by any special addiction to tea or to tea-growing, nor by any desire to enrich present or prospective tea-growers, much less to endow them with a monopoly, gainful to them but baleful to all others. I have no peculiar affection for them—no desire to promote their interest otherwise than as it is identified with the general good. I perceive and admit the possibility that certain persons might, by an early importation of tea seed, or by growing large quantities of tea plants for sale in advance of most others, secure to themselves peculiar advantages; but this is an incident which I did not desire, and care not to obviate. I do not see how those persons can be justly reproached as monopolists, more than the grower of a new American grape or seedling potato. And, if they should proceed to grow tea in advance of their neighbors, and should sell their early crops at exceptionally high prices, I should be rather inclined to rejoice over than deprecate their good fortune, because I am sure it would incite more and more to embark in American tea-growing, till the profit thereof should be reduced to an equation with that of other departments of our national industry. Unless a regard for self-interest has been eliminated from human nature, and water has ceased to run down hill, this consequence of large profits accruing in a pursuit open to all is inevitable; and it is this that I seek by protection to secure."

The principle of protection, as expounded by its best-known advocate, requires that the people of the United States shall raise their own tea! Mr. Greeley was never more correct in his logic than he is in this exposition of his "matured" views. We are constrained, for once, to indorse his vigorous logical consistency. We entirely agree with him that, if his premises are sound, his conclusion is inevitable; that the principle of protection, as he has always advocated it, requires the exclusion of Chinese tea from this country and the substitution of tea grown on our own soil. The whole range of possible illustration was open to him; and, in setting forth and explaining his cardinal principle, he has concluded, on "mature" reflection, that it can be more clearly and correctly presented in the case of tea than of any other production.

The leading object of protection, as Mr. Greeley explains it, is to save the cost of transportation and the profits of exporting and importing merchants. By his computation the labor of one million men in China suffices to produce the tea sold in the American market; and the labor of three or four millions is expended in delivering the Chinese product to the American consumers. This, as he explains it, is the state of the case quite apart from the duties levied on tea by our Government. Why, then, can he not see that, without any duty on tea at all, the American tea-grower would enjoy the constant advantage over his Chinese rival of producing his crop at one-fifth of the cost per pound of the foreign article? Free-traders owe Mr. Greeley an obligation for bringing into prominence the great advantage enjoyed by American producers in their own market in consequence of the cost of transportation. Every reader must perceive that it is superlatively absurd for an American to whine and beg for protection in a case where every laborer he employs can produce as much of the commodity as can be delivered by the labors of five men engaged in growing and forwarding the rival commodity. All that the native producer can need to be protected against is the sale of the foreign article at a lower price than the cost of producing at home. The case selected by Mr. Greeley is well calculated to elucidate the principle; but it is by no means necessary that the cost of transportation and the profits of intermediate dealers should be three or four times the cost of production in over to protect the native grower against injurious competition. These expenses must always form a considerable part of the price of every imported article, and, in all cases where our natural facilities for production are equal to those of the foreigner, these expenses are an all-sufficient and irrepealable protection. If, with this great advantage, the native producer can be undersold by his foreign rival, that is conclusive evidence that the country is not adapted to, or not yet ripe for, that kind of production. The American producer is always protected by distance, by the cost of loading and unloading vessels, and by the profits of the exporting and importing merchants. If his business cannot thrive with these advantages, it is badly selected, and he has no right to call on the Government to make up his losses. If, in cases where the expense of transportation and the profits of foreign merchants can be saved, our people are too blind to see their advantage, it is absurd for the Government to interfere; and the absurdity could not be more strikingly illustrated than it is in Mr. Greeley's exposition.

He wants tea "protected." There is already a duty on tea of twenty cents a pound in gold, which is a hundred per cent. of the original cost of production according to his own estimate. By his own reckoning there is an additional protection of something like four hundred per cent. by the labor and expenses of the middlemen. And yet with this enormous protection of five hundred per cent.—four hundred per cent. natural and one hundred per cent. governmental—not a pound of American tea is produced for the market, and Mr. Greeley elaborately sets forth as his mature opinion that American tea growing ought to be forced by "protection!" Since the present enormous protection fails, what rate of duty would he have? Utterly preposterous as his opinion is, it is identical in principle with the doctrine which has always been taught by the tariff men. Free traders owe Mr. Greeley their thanks for presenting it in so intelligible a form, and making it ridiculous by accepting its legitimate consequences.

It is hardly worth while to criticize his preposterous statistics, for the success of the argument does not depend upon their accuracy. But the writer of a set treatise on political economy owed it to his reputation not to shoot so very wide of the mark. He estimates that six million men are employed in supplying the American market with tea—namely, one million of tea-growers in China, one million laborers in the United States who produce the values with which the tea-growers are paid, and four million sailors, dockmen, and merchants. Now the annual importation of tea, according to the finance report of the Treasury Department, is about forty million pounds; so that each of Mr. Greeley's six million men, earns, on an average, the value of six pounds and ten ounces of tea, worth, according to the average Custom House valuation, about 37 cents a pound! The American consumers of tea who support Mr. Greeley's six million laborers of course pay not only their wages, but the cost of their subsistence; and as the value of all the tea imported into the United States in 1867 was $12,235,483, the six millions of men employed in supplying the American market with tea live and support their families on about two dollars per annum! Dismissing these inaccuracies without further notice, we call attention to the fact that, while Mr. Greeley thinks that one million men suffice to produce the American supply of tea in China, he thinks it would require two millions in the United States; thus virtually retracting his strongly-expressed opinion that the climate of America is as well adapted to tea as that of China. Even in his protectionist hot-bed he would employ five million laborers to supply American consumers with their forty million pounds of tea, rewarding each laborer at the munificent rate of eight pounds of tea per annum, or about a third of an ounce of tea per day, for his whole wages! As the object of protection, as he explains it, is to save the expense of three or four millions of middlemen, we do not see that he mends the matter much by his scheme of employing five millions of native laborers to supply the American market with home-grown tea.

AMERICAN CITIZENS IN CUBA—THE CASE OF MR. CASANOVA.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The lives and fortunes of several thousands of American citizens are now in a precarious condition in Cuba, under the excitement of the revolutionary contest between Cubans and Spaniards, and the calls upon the Government at Washington for protection and assistance are continually increasing. The numerous questions now arising involve every point of international law affecting friendly intercourse between nations, and possibly involve some which are novel in diplomatic discussion. Besides the great changes which increased facilities of transit and the extension of commerce have introduced in the practices of nations, as concerns residence and trade, there are in the questions arising in Cuba complications of a very curious and interesting character. The recent case of Senor Casanova will probably present some of these for discussion.

The established law of Cuba recognizes three conditions of political status in the population of the island. These are:—First, natural subjects of the crown of Spain; second, persons holding allegiance to other governments, but who have applied for domiciliatory letters in Cuba to enable them to do business there; third, foreigners transiently in the island. All persons, whatever may be their political status, are permitted to hold property, real and personal, subject to the laws of the land regarding taxation and descent. During the past twenty years circumstances of a political nature in some instances, and of a commercial character in others, have induced many Cubans, holding originally natural allegiance to Spain, to emigrate to the United States and acquire citizenship here, abjuring all other allegiance, but at the same time retaining their property in Cuba in whole or in part. Under our political theories every man has the right to choose his allegiance, and Spain has never denied the right of expatriation to its subjects. It has frequently been the practice of these Cuban emigrants to pass equal portions of the year approximately in the two countries, returning to Cuba on the approach of winter, but always carefully procuring passports setting forth their American citizenship.

The case of Senor Casanova is of this latter class. Long before the appearance of the present political troubles in Cuba he came to this country and acquired the rights of citizenship. He purchased property in the vicinity of New York, where his daughter resides permanently; several of his sons he established in business in this city, while others remained in Cuba superintending the large agricultural operations of the family. His own time he divided between New York and Cuba, the sons carrying on large commercial as well as agricultural transactions. Taking no part in the political questions of the day, Senor Casanova supposed that his person and his property would both be safe, and with all the confidence of an innocent man he pursued his daily avocations. Suddenly and without accusation of any kind military searches were commenced on his plantation, and continued until the labors were entirely broken up; his son was imprisoned in Havana; large sums of money, which those in business in New York had in bank in Cuba to meet commercial operations, were seized; the business of their house was destroyed, and the father was finally cast into prison. Without a hearing and without trial he was liberated as silently as he had been seized; but nothing of value was returned to him, and he is left to seek justice through the slow and hopeless process of a claim through the Government.

We give these particulars because they present a clear view of the evils that await thousands of our fellow-citizens in Cuba to-day. Nothing but the prompt and firm action of the Government can save them. The treaty of 1795 with Spain is the only treaty we have with that power that bears upon the question; but the provisions of that treaty are ample, if the Government enforces respect for them. In past cases it has been the practice of Spain to evade the stipulations which provide that every American shall know the accusation against him, and be confronted with the witnesses, and have the right of counsel, by claiming that it never was the intention to grant to foreigners rights which are denied to Spanish subjects. But this pretext is a fallacy, for a treaty negotiated, ratified, and exchanged between two powers becomes the supreme law in the dominions of each.

It becomes, therefore, the duty of the Secretary of State to press upon the Spanish Government our view of the sacred character of American citizenship, when not implicated in acts against the law, and the case of Senor Casanova presents the most desirable vehicle for this course. If this is not done, not only will justice be denied in the individual case before us, but a great wrong be perpetrated upon those of our countrymen still in peril. It is a general question, affecting the honor and interests of the Government as well as the safety of citizens, and if it is remanded to the slough of diplomatic correspondence, we may well despair. The point is this—may Spain permit her subordinates to ignore her treaty with and solemn duties to us, and by wrapping the evil in courtly phrases deny a remedy when prevention should be our demand?

SOWING WIND—REAPING WHIRLWIND.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Remarkable figures occur in our correspondence from Havana. By that very rare document, Queen Isabella's farewell budget for Cuba of the year ending with June, we have an understanding of the various extravagances with which Spain has expended her oppressions on the island. Its income was estimated at nearly twenty-five million dollars; its expenditures at thirty-one millions. Its war costs, under a peaceful regime reached the enormous sum of nearly twenty millions. The main expenses of administration were above four millions. The Church received not far from a million of dollars. The Captain-General was paid fifty thousand dollars a year, exclusive of palatial expenses. These were the charges of a peace footing. The war has been carried on at double the rate of the budget, to say the least. The Government stands debtor to its bank at Havana for not less, we presume, than twenty, perhaps thirty millions.

These figures sort well with those which reach us from Spain. Minister Figuerola reports his budget at about $157,500,000 on the side of expenses. The estimates of income are about $110,000,000, some say $95,000,000. Ways and means must be devised to harvest this income, and supply a deficit amounting to the very large sum of forty-seven millions. The aggregate items of war and marine cost Spain about thirty-five millions of dollars, counting none of the Cuban expenditure. The island pays for war more than half as much as Spain, and even supports a navy at half her expense. The interest upon the debt of the country is forty-five millions, increased by the bequest of debt left by Isabella, and amounting to something short of one hundred and twenty-five millions. When the late Government went out of business, the general debt was over one billion, and at the end of November it reached to one billion and a half. The Government of Prim and Serrano squandered at the rate of nearly one hundred and thirty-five millions a month.

What has brought upon Spain her debt and her crisis it is not difficult to reckon. She has wasted money equally upon her ideas and her want of them. Millions she has sunk uselessly in her harbors and rivers, and in the pockets of contractors and courtiers; millions have gone to prevent what her statesmen call material progress, but which in reality has proved material loss; millions have been stolen by various banditti in the name of liberty; many millions have been wasted in subventions for unprofitable railroads. But the resources at command of Spain are still large enough to interest a financier of genius. She has six hundred convents, four thousand unattended chapels, various episcopal palaces, one hundred and twenty seminaries, forty thousand places where mass is said, including twenty-six thousand regular churches. The woods and forests of the crown are worth thirty-five million dollars; the Church lands, one hundred and fifty millions; the mines, thirty-five millions. Her sundry properties amount in all to five hundred millions of dollars, part of which guarantees the debt. We know not the exact system of the revenues and the commerce of Spain, but that their management is unsaving and unintelligent we have scarce a chance to disbelieve. We are told by some observers that the country is prospering and increasing, while the treasury is empty, and financial ruin stares the nation in the face. It is hard to reconcile these two statements, but they contain a large measure of truth. Spain has no chance but to save, and any undertaking beyond the administration of her peace must be ruinous to her. The struggle, therefore, for her possessions in the Antilles is a fatal one, and worse than useless. We shall not be far off the mark if we say that its end will be determined not by the sword but by the scales, and that Spain must either sell it or lose it utterly. Read in the light of common sense, the figures we have given are the most certain prognostic we have of the imminent fate of Spanish power in America.

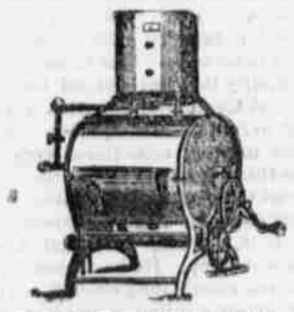
MAZZINI AND ITALY.

From the N. Y. Times.

Signor Mazzini, writing from his exile in Switzerland, has published a kind of political manifesto in the form of a lengthy letter headed "To My Enemies." He has recently been forbidden by the Swiss Government to reside in any of the cantons bordering on Italy, and hence, apparently, though not avowedly, arises the burst of fierce and passionate declamation which he has addressed to the *Tribuna* of Lugano. He avows more absolutely than ever his belief in the necessity of republican institutions for the welfare, or even the existence, of a united Italy, and he denounces more bitterly than ever the existing *regime*. While expressing his firm conviction that the establishment of a republic in Italy is but a question of a few years, to be brought about in the natural course of events, he more defiantly than ever avows his intention, and that of his party, to do all that lies in their power to overthrow the Italian Government, and to place the doctrines and principles of republicanism before the people. If the laws of Italy forbid them to organize publicly, they will organize in secret. If they are prohibited from openly advocating their views, they will do it by means of secret societies. If their demonstrations are repressed by force, they will continue to arm, so that when the day comes "when we call upon the people to choose between us and you, we may not weakly fall unarmed into the hands of your police, your carabineers, and such of your soldiers who still remain enslaved and deceived, and fail to unite with us in action." He repudiates assassination, and denies that "rebellion" is possible, save against the true sovereign, the people. Italy, he says, is republican by tradition—the birth and growth of her natural life were republican, as also her social institutions; her proudest records have been those of her republican days, and her greatest men have been republicans. Monarchy and its concomitants have been implanted in Italy "as the period of her moral decay, under the auspices and armed protection of foreign traders." And, though he regards the purely political situation one which can only result in the triumph of Republicanism, he intends to strive, with all the power and energy he possesses, in order to save the Italian people from the "gangrene of dishonor" from which they suffer during the existence of a monarchy.

This is strong language, and if Mazzini were still the political power which he once was, would be dangerous in the extreme to the peace of Europe. But at the present day it is little more than sound and fury. If the existing institutions of Italy are in reality alien to the genius of the Italian people, the fact will soon be made manifest without Mazzinian agitation. And whatever the faults and shortcomings of Victor Emanuel's Government, we fail to see that Signor Mazzini and his friends hold out any reasonable prospect of establishing any alternative government that could at once develop the freedom of Italy, maintain her unity and preserve the friendship of her powerful neighbors. There are many things in the condition of Italy at the present moment which gives cause for anxiety to her best friends, but we fear we cannot look to Signor Mazzini for its permanent amelioration.

GAS LIGHT FOR THE COUNTRY.



SAFE, RELIABLE, AND ECONOMICAL.

PLACED OUTSIDE OF BUILDINGS!!

FERRIS & CO.'S

AUTOMATIC GAS MACHINES

Have been in successful operation for eleven years, and in all cases given perfect satisfaction. The light is much superior to that of city gas, at much less cost. The many accidents arising from the use of KEROSENE and COAL OIL LAMPS and worthless gas machines should induce persons to adopt a safe, economical, and satisfactory light. The simplicity of our machine, its slow motion, its superiority over all others on account of its REVOLVING evaporator, which takes up all the carbon from the material, and the fact that it will run for years without cost for repairs, recommend it above all others in the market. The machine can be seen in operation at our Office, where explanations and references will be given.

FERRIS & CO.,
6 1tuths 3m2p] No. 327 CHESNUT Street, Philada.

Best quality of GASOLINE always on hand.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF UNITED STATES VESSELS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3, 1869.

The Navy Department will offer for sale, at Public Auction, at the United States Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., on the 19th day of June, at 12 o'clock M., the iron side-wheel Steamer SHAMOKIN, of 1030 tons, old measurement.

At the United States Navy Yard, Philadelphia, on the 21st day of June, at 12 o'clock M., the iron side-wheel Steamer HORNET, of 820 tons, old measurement.

The vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy Yards. The whole amount of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the vessels must be removed from the navy yards within two weeks from the day of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessels from sale for any purchaser who will pay the appraised value with an increase of ten (10) per centum thereto. 6 3thstu6t

NORNY'S TA ELESS
FRUIT PRESERVIN OW
Is warranted t ep Stra
process, as well other fru
Price, 50 cents a kage. S
5 29 1m 136 North SE

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500·00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031·25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 Shares Stock	15,000·00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900·00

$1,109,900 Par. Market value, $1,130,325·25
Cost, $1,093,604·26.

Real Estate		36,000·00
Bills receivable for insurance made		322,486·94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company		40,178·88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value		1,813·00
Cash in bank	$116,150·08	
Cash in drawer	413·65	116,563·73
		$1,647,367·80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
James C. Hand,
Theophilus Paulding,
Joseph H. Seal,
Hugh Craig,
John R. Penrose,
Jacob P. Jones,
James Traquair,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
James B. McFarland,
Edward Lafourcade,
Joshua P. Eyre,

Edmund A. Souder,
Samuel E. Stokes,
Henry Sloan,
William C. Ludwig,
George G. Leiper,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John D. Taylor,
George W. Bernadou,
William G. Boulton,
Jacob Riegel,
Spencer McIlvaine,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
John B. Semple, "
A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372·13

CAPITAL........$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS........1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS........1,193,843·43

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Building of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,
Samuel Grant,
George W. Richards,
Isaac Lea,
George Fales,

Alfred Fitler,
Thomas Sparks,
William S. Grant,
Thomas S. Ellis,
Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 291 BROADWAY Cor. READE St., New York.
Cash Capital........$150,000
$125,000 Deposited with the State of New York as Security for Policy Holders.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Thomas T. Tasker, | John M. Maris, | J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer, | William Divine, | James Long,
John A. Wright, | S. Morris Waln, | James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin, | John B. McCreary, | E. H. Worne.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO CLERGYMEN.

For all further information, adress
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD Special Agent. 4 16

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

Provident Life and Trust Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 2 1 27

INSURE AT HOME,

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance

COMPANY.

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, $2,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

JAMES TRAQUAIR........PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES........VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR........A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS........SECRETARY

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital........$200,000·00
Cash Assets, May, 1869, OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,
Nalbro Frazier,
John M. Atwood,
Benjamin T. Tredick,
George H. Stuart,
John H. Brown.

J. Livingston Erringer,
James L. Claghorn,
William G. Boulton,
Charles Wheeler,
Thomas H. Montgomery,
James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by
FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,
M. E. Mahony,
John T. Lewis,
William S. Grant,
Robert W. Leaming,
D. Clark Wharton,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,

David Lewis,
Benjamin Etting,
Thomas H. Powers,
A. R. McHenry,
Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,
Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
, Secretary. 4 28

INSURANCE.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,
Alexander Benson,
Isaac Hazlehurst,
Thomas Robins,

John Devereux,
Thomas Smith,
Henry Lewis,
J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretar 3 30

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets........$2,350,001
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,
Samuel W. Jones,
John A. Brown,
Charles Taylor,
Ambrose White,
William Welsh,
S. Morris Waln,
John Mason,
George L. Harrison,

Francis R. Cope,
Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke,
T. Charlton Henry,
Alfred D. Jessup,
John P. White,
Louis C. Madeira,
Charles W. Cushman.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 15

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

2 4½ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

SHIPPING.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST

FAST FREIGHT LINE,

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, June 10, at 4 P. M.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

PEREIRE........Duchesne........Saturday, May 1
LAFAYETTE........Rousseau........Saturday, May 15
ST. LAURENT........Lemarie........Saturday, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS........Surmount........Saturday, June 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin........$140 | Second Cabin........$85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin........$145 Second Cabin........$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to
H. L. LEAF,
1 27 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST, EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1½

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Spring rates, commencing March 15.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
2 28½ Pier 19 North Wharves.

N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1½

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Baltimore, Saturday, June 12, at 1 P. M.
City of Boston, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 15, at 11 A. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents.
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
5 36 No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For Freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 25 No. 132 South Wharves.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Reformed Synod met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, agreeably to adjournment. Rev. Dr. Taylor, Secretary of the American Bible Society, addressed the Synod in behalf of its claims, after which Rev. Dr. Gossman, delegate of the Old School Presbyterian Church, was listenen to. The President of the Synod responded in cordial terms. The report of the Committee on Particular Synods was submitted, and, after a slight alteration, was adopted.

A vote of thanks was offered the committee on compilation of the new hymn book. It was resolved that the standards and liturgy of the Reformed Church be printed in the hymn book for the churches. The Synod then adjourned, and in the evening listened to the special sermon on benevolence by Rev. Dr. Edgar, of Easton.

—Arthur Burns, aged 21 years, residing at No. 910 Nectarine street, was stabbed in the neck and face yesterday afternoon by John Elliott, causing, it was thought, dangerous, if not fatal wounds. It appears that about half-past three o'clock in the afternoon the two met at a tavern in Eighth street, near Vine, where a quarrel took place, during which Elliott took from his pocket a knife and thrust it at Burns, inflicting the wound in question. Elliott then ran down Vine street, and when near Franklin Square was captured by Officer Howard, of the Fourth district. He was taken to the District Station House, but soon after removed to the Central Station, where he was locked up to await a hearing. The injured man was removed to the Hospital. At a late hour last night he was suffering much from the loss of blood, and his case considered dangerous.

—The semi-annual meeting of Minnehaha Lodge, No. 1, Supreme Grand Council of Pennsylvania, I. O. S. M., was held yesterday at Eastwick Park. The following officers were elected and installed:—Grand Commander, Robert O. Lowry; Vice-Grand Commander, John Thornley; Grand Chancellor, David S. Winebrener; Vice-Grand Chancellor, Charles A. Rubicam; Grand Secretary, Geo. W. Wood; Grand Treasurer, Samuel Simes; Grand Conductor, Benjamin Ripperger; Trustees of Contingent Fund, Jacob Laudenslager, William C. Bridges, Robert Clark; Charity Committee, Henry C. Howell, William S. Gregory, M. Stratton, George H. Roberts, Amos P. Brown, D. Boyd, Jr., William Thomson.

—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Academy of Music was held yesterday, at the Academy, W. B. Haseltine presiding. The report of the Board of Directors for the year was read, showing the receipts to have been about $40,000, and the balance on hand $2500. The ground-rents had been extinguished, amounting to about $17,000, leaving $7600 as the only debt outstanding. The Academy has been rented for 252 representations, of which 105 were dramatic and operatic. The meeting then went into an election, when the old Directors were re-elected without opposition. Twelve hundred votes were polled.

—The annual meeting of the Tobacco Trade Association was held last evening, at their rooms, No. 129 North Front street, D. C. McCammon presiding, and William M. Abbey and H. C. Ellis acting as secretaries. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year:—President, J. R. Sank; Vice-President, A. R. Fougeray; Secretary, B. A. Van Schaick; Treasurer, George W. Bremer; Board of Directors, M. J. Doban, W. H. Nassau, William H. Fuguet, Samuel Harrison, Samuel Moore, Solomon Teller, W. D. Frishmuth, John Powell, Jacob Beck, James Daily. The officers are ex-officio members of the Board of Directors.

—The annual meeting of the Commissioners of Fairmount Park was held yesterday, when the officers of the former year were re-elected. As the Hon. Morton McMichael leaves for Europe to-day, General Meade, the Vice-President, will act in his place, and was authorized to sign all warrants for payment of moneys.

—Examiners Messick and Batturs were at work yesterday afternoon, taking additional testimony in the contested election case.

—The members of the Saengerbund, one of the leading musical organizations in this city, dedicated their new hall on Race street, above Second, last evening.

—In announcing that the Germantown Cricket Club were beaten by the Harrisburg Club, we made a mistake, as the latter were beaten by the former in one innings and six runs.

—The regular meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor was held yesterday afternoon. The House Agent reported the following census of the House for the week ending June 5, 1869:—Number in the House, 3026; same time last year, 2964. Increase, 62. A resolution was adopted that clergymen and others visiting any of the patients in the wards of the hospital and any other parts of the institution must first report to the nurse in charge, who will inform them of the proper time for entering the same. And when the physicians are on duty they are not allowed to enter the wards unless by permission of the doctors in charge, who have control of the same. The doors of the wards must be kept open during any religious services.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 138⅜.

—President Grant leaves Washington for West Point to-morrow.

—A mail party due at Fort Larned on the 2d inst. is missing.

—Senator Sprague was serenaded and spoke at Newark, N. J., yesterday.

—The Republicans of Washington have carried the city by a large majority.

—The Swedes are flying from the Saline river and intend locating at Chicago.

—The Secretary of State is still bothered with a profusion of letters begging for office.

—The report that ex-Secretary Seward spent $60,000 for cable despatches is incorrect.

—The motion to bond the Quaker City, now lying at New York, has not been decided.

—Reports from San Francisco speak of severe earthquake shocks at the island of Malaki.

—The east wing of the Grey Nuns' convent, and the chapel, at Quebec, were burned yesterday.

—The President has issued an order giving instructions to the Commissioners of Indian Affairs.

—Surgeon Quinn, of the United States steamer Saratoga, died on Sunday at Havana of yellow fever.

—The New England Associated Press met in Boston on Saturday, and organized and elected officers.

—The Elevator Association of Buffalo yesterday dissolved, and a lowering of rates occurred in consequence.

—The resignation of Captain William R. Lowe, of the 19th United States Infantry, has been accepted.

—Mrs. Hauck, of New Scotland, N. Y., committed suicide on Sunday by taking poison—the result of domestic trouble.

—The card purporting to come from the daughter of the murdered Senator Adkins, of Georgia, is said to be a forgery.

—The Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston yesterday celebrated their two hundred and thirty-first anniversary.

—A row of three-story buildings in Bronson, Michigan, fell on Thursday last, burying three men, who were subsequently rescued.

—Abraham Hyam, for many years prominently known as a temperance advocate, died on Saturday morning, in Baltimore, aged seventy-seven years.

—Army officers acting as Indian agents have been instructed to impress upon the Indians in their charge the pacific intentions of the Government.

—It has been decided by the Internal Revenue Bureau that tobacco and cigars sold under distraint by United States marshals are not liable to taxation.

—Last evening at 7 o'clock Mr. Simonton, of the Associated Press, and Mr. Wait, of New York, passed over the Black Hills, *en route* for Sacramento. The train took one hundred and fifty-six passengers.

—The boiler of the tug Asa Covell exploded in the river at Cleveland yesterday. Captain Joseph Greenhalgh, Jr., was killed, and several of the crew injured.

—The trial of Perry, Frost, Sanborn, and others, charged with defrauding the Government of $40,000 taxes on distilled spirits, has been commenced in the United States Circuit Court at Boston.

—Henry Haden has been sentenced to nine years imprisonment for the murder of James Caffy, in March last, at Baltimore. Two accessories, John Barber and Hiram Alexander, were sentenced to two years each. All the parties were colored.

—Commissioner Delano has written a letter to the Collector of Internal Revenue at Lancaster, Pa., instructing him to seize all cigars without the proper stamps, and declares the stamp used for prison-made cigars of no value, if not in violation of law.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, June 7.—The Liberal journals deplore the course adopted by the Conservative Lords in respect to the Irish Church bill. The *Times* predicts if this policy of religion is carried out, that the result will be that the House of Lords will be obliged to accept the same bill at a later period with a sense of humiliation. The bill must pass. The nation, by the voice of the House of Commons, has so pronounced, and cannot recede.

PARIS, June 7.—Thiers, Ferry, Favre, and Garnier-Pages have been declared elected by the ballot. There were tumultuous scenes at Montmartre, and arrests were made by the police. It is reported that some persons were wounded during the disturbance.

PARIS, June 7.—The balloting in case of undecided elections is going on quietly in the different departments.

LONDON, June 7.—Letters from Paris state that strong pressure is brought to bear on the undecided elections, to prevent the return of opposition candidates. The contests between Thiers and Shee, and Favre and Rochefort, are regarded with much interest. The Emperor views the probable election of Rochefort as a personal, if not a deadly insult. The ultimate results of the elections and their effect on the Government are regarded with great curiosity.

The Government is fully alive to the heaviness of the blow and the difficulties it will have to meet in the future. Its friends tender advice freely, but the only concession possible is a parliamentary government, which the Emperor regards with particular aversion. The Government is inclined to do something as soon as possible, and with the least inconvenience. If the balloting results in favor of Rochefort, steps will be taken immediately.

LONDON, June 7.—In reply to a Conservative deputation to-day, Lord Derby said he spoke as a unit on the House of Lords, notwithstanding the influence or action of others. While many friends of the Irish Church wish to amend, not to reject the bill, for its disestablishment, he was persuaded its rejection was the only course. He desired that it would be rejected by a large majority, as such course was the safest in such a revolutionary step. He felt satisfied it would receive the assent of the Conservatives, who would continue to increase their support if coercion o the peers were attempted.

LONDON, June 7.—Late advices from Australia says that the frigate Galatea, with hi Royal Highness Prince Alfred, sailed for New Zealand on the 3d of April. Her destination is Galatea, New Zealand, through the South Sea Islands and Sandwich Islands thence to Japan, Shanghai, Hong Kong Singapore, Punagree, Calcutta, Mauritius, Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena, a fifteen months voyage. Great preparations are being made in New Zealand for the reception of Prince Alfred.

LONDON, June 7.—A meeting of the Conservatives was held in London to-night. Resolutions were adopted condemning the Irish Church bill.

It is understood Mr. Gladstone proposes, in case the House of Lords should reject the bill, to prorogue the present session of Parliament immediately, and inaugurate a new scheme, in order to insure the passage of the bill. It is proposed to create a new batch of Peers, including the Marquis of Huntington, Lord Amberley, the eldest sons of most of the Liberal Peers, and all the Scotch and Irish Peers now without seats in the House of Lords.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* regrets the bad effect the position of the House of Lords will have in Ireland, particularly in regard to the land question. To rule, in the sense of deciding, what the nation shall or shall not decide upon, is beyond the competence the of Lords or any other governing body.

NEW YORK, June 7.—It is reported that a clipper ship with 810 men aboard, under command of Colonel William Hendney, of Cincinnati, sailed from this port early on Saturday morning, to join the insurgent army of Cespedes. The vessel cleared for San Francisco, and dropped down to the Light Ship on Thursday, where the men were transferred from schooners, having left New York ostensibly for an excursion to the fishing banks. It is also said that a majority of the men are from the West, having seen service under Sherman and Thomas.

HAVANA, June 7.—Surgeon Quinn, of the United States steamer Saratoga, died yesterday of the yellow fever.

There are three cases of yellow fever on board the Saratoga. She sailed to-day for Key West.

Acting Captain-General Espina decrees that vacant offices be given to veteran disabled soldiers.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The *Evening Post* says there is a report, through a private channel, this afternoon, to the effect that four thousand Cuban insurgents have surrendered to Generals Valmaseda, Buceta, and Beregasi, and that quiet reigns in Havana. This information, however, comes from the Spanish authorities, addressed to persons in the Spanish interest. We merely give it for what it is worth.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

A Large Number of Dwellings Disposed of.

The monthly sale of properties by the Sheriff, yesterday afternoon, at the old Quarter Sessions Court-room, was unusually well attended, and the bidding, in many instances, was quite spirited and animated. Among other properties sold were the following, for the prices named:—

Three-story brick house and lot, northeast corner of Broad and Thompson streets, 22 feet front, 100 feet deep, $16,000.

Two-and-a-half-story frame house, frame stable, carriage-house and lot, west side of Darby Plank road, Twenty-seventh ward, $11,000.

Three-story brick house and lot, north side of Naudain street, 72 feet west of Twentieth street, 16 feet front, 60 feet deep; mortgage, $800—$950.

Buildings and lot, west side of Germantown road, 15 feet front, 34 feet deep on north line, 36 feet 9 inches on south line, $6000.

Three-story brick house and lot, north side of Market street, 59 feet east of Eleventh street, 18 feet 10 inches in front, 108 feet three inches deep, $10,250.

Three-story brick house and lot, east side of Rugan street, 130 feet north of Callowhill street, 18 feet 6 inches in front, 58 feet deep, $550.

Three-story brick house and lot, south side of Federal street, 70 feet 6 inches west of Fifteenth street, 16 feet front, 68 feet deep, $750.

Lot north side of Coates street, 190 feet west of Fifteenth street, 22 feet 4 inches front, 92 feet 3⅜ inches deep on west line, 90 feet 9½ inches on east line, $2900.

Three-story brick building and lot, west side of Thirteenth street, 36 feet north of Stiles street, 17 feet 8 inches front, 57 feet deep, $4000.

Lot southeast corner of Twenty-second and Jefferson streets, 20 feet front, 53 feet 6 inches deep, mortgage $1800—$1900.

Lot adjoining No. 2, 16 feet front, 33 feet deep, mortgage $1350—$1100.

Lot adjoining No. 3, same size, mortgage $1250—$1100.

Lot adjoining No. 4, same size, mortgage $1200—$1100.

Lot adjoining No. 5, same size, mortgage $1200—$1200.

Two-story brick house and lot, northeast corner of Twenty-second and Wright streets, 15 feet front, 41 feet 6 inches deep, mortgage $750—$600.

Six-story morocco factory, dye house, tubs, vats, etc., and lot, N. E. corner St. John and Willow streets, 32 feet front, 60 feet deep on south line, 61 feet 4 inches on north line, $5000.

Lot north side Coates street, 212 feet west of Fifteenth street, 22 feet 4 inches front, 92 feet 3⅜ inches deep on east line, 93 feet 9¾ inches on west line, $2600.

Lot north side Coates street, adjoining No. 1, same front, 98 feet 9¾ inches deep on east line, 95 feet 4 inches on west line, $2600.

Lot adjoining No. 2, same front, 96 feet 10⅝ inches deep on west line, 95 feet 4 inches on east line, $2600.

Lot north side Coates street, 98 feet ¼ inch east of Sixteenth street, 22 feet 4 inches front, 96 feet 10 inches deep on east line, 98 feet 4 inches on west line, $2500.

Lot north side of Coates street, 79 feet 1¼ inches east of Sixteenth street, 98 feet 4 inches deep on east line, 100 feet on west line, $2400.

Building and lot east side of Hancock street, 83 feet south of Norris street, 80 feet front, 90 feet deep, ground rent, $160; $3900.

Four-story brick house and lot south side of Race street, 54 feet west of Friedlander street, 18 feet front, 108 feet deep, $5900.

Lot west side of Second street, 35 feet south of Norris street, 180 feet front, 130 feet deep, ground rent $180, $11,500.

Brick and frame tannery and lot east side of Front street and west side of Cohocksink creek, 37 feet 11 inches front, 150 deep on south line, 156 feet on east line, with the triangular strip adjoining above, east side of Front street, $10,000.

Lot southeast corner Scioto and Lexington streets, 157 feet 2½ inches front, 180 feet deep, $900.

Machine shop, buildings and lot, northeast corner Fifteenth and Coates streets, $2000.

Three-story brick house and lot west side Tenth street, 150 feet north of Columbia avenue, 16 feet front, 72 feet deep, ground-rent $84, $1000.

Lot east side Frankford road, 20 feet north of Adams street, thence north 34 feet, thence 100 feet, south 13 feet 6¼ inches, south 22 feet ¾ inches, west 91 feet 4⅛ inches, ground-rent $34, $1400.

Lot beginning at low-water mark of river Schuylkill, thence north 42 degrees 20 minutes, east 80 feet more or less, south 47 degrees 40 minutes, east 100 feet, south 42 degrees 20 minutes, west 100 feet to low-water mark of river Schuylkill, thence by same to beginning, $22,000.

Three-story brick house and lot, southeast corner Second and Master streets, 15 feet front, 155 feet deep, $8000.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·29	MOON RISES	3·41
SUN SETS	7·29	HIGH WATER	1·28

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

HENRY WINSOR,
GEORGE N. ALLEN,
GEO. MORRISON COATES,
} COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York via Hal	May 22
Bellona	London	New York	May 22
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York via Bos	May 25
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	May 26
Idaho	Liverpool	New York	May 26
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	May 26
Delaware	Liverpool	Boston	May 27
Nestorian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 27
Erin	Liverpool	New York	May 27
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	May 28
Scotia	Liverpool	New York	May 29
Germania	Havre	New York	May 29
Bremen	Havre	New York	May 29
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	May 29
Atalanta	London	New York	May 29
FOR EUROPE.			
Holsatia	New York	Hamburg	June 8
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	June 9
Java	New York	Liverpool	June 9
C. of Limerick	New York	Antwerp	June 9
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	June 9
Weser	New York	Bremen	June 10
Tarifa	New York	Liverpool	June 10
Saxonia	New York	Hamburg	June 11
Louisiana	New York	Liverpool	June 12
Britannia	New York	Glasgow	June 12
Peruvian	Portland	Liverpool	June 12
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	June 12
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	June 12
Bellona	New York	London	June 15
C. of Boston	New York	Liverpool	June 15
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	June 16
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	June 19
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	June 23
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	June 10
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	June 10
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	June 11
Columbia	New York	Havana	June 17
City of Mexico	New York	Havana & V. Cruz	June 18
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	June 19
Juniata	Philada	N. Orleans and Hav	June 19
North America	New York	Rio Janeiro	June 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Barque Elgin, Healy, London, E. A. Souder & Co.
Barque Ada Carter, Kenney, Matanzas, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig James Baker, Phelan, Cardenas.
Schr M. E. Coyne, Facemire, Providence, David Cooper.
Schr Bee, Lloyd, Richmond, do.
Schr Bertha Souder, Wooster, Salem, E. A. Souder & Co
Schr Edward Lameyer, for Ponce, P. R., was cleared on Saturday by Messrs. Isaac Hough & Morris—not as before.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Schr Fred Spofford, Turner, 15 days from St. John, N. B., with laths to Patterson & Lippincott.

Schr Enterprise, Fisher, 10 days from Winton, N. C., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Wm. Townsend, McNitt, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr T. D. Wilder, Heather, from New York.

Schr Hannibal, Cox, from New Haven.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, June 8.—The following boats left here for Philadelphia this morning:—

John W. Thompson, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

Sallie and Ann, with lumber to Watson, Malone & Co.

Three Brothers, with lumber to Bruner & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, June 7.—Six barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, June 7.—The following barges leave eastward to-night:—

Anna Bennett; James Hand; Thos. L. Moore; Idasoma; N. C. Alvord; A. Allison; Flour City; Dell Hymes; N. Bottsford; and Zouave, all with coal, for New York.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tamerlane, Sumner, hence, at Antwerp 24th ult.

Ship Philadelphia, Fleck, cleared at Liverpool 26th ult., for New York.

Ship Wm. Cummings, Miller, from New Orleans for Liverpool, went to sea 2d inst.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, went to sea from Charleston 4th inst., for Philadelphia, with 501 bales cotton, 75 do. domestics, 40 do. yarn, 145 bbls. rosin, 60 do. spirits turpentine, 25 tons iron, 25 tcs. rice, 196 bbls. potatoes, and 320 boxes vegetables.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, from Boston via Provincetown for Philadelphia, went ashore on Squan Beach, N. J., 5th inst., during the fog, and lays in a critical position, quarter on, with half her length over the outer bar. The cause of her going ashore was owing to her compasses being out of order; crew and passengers all safe. The Coast Wrecking Co. immediately despatched their steamer A. Winants and schr Only Son to her assistance. The Submarine Co.'s steamers Rescue and Philip were also sent to her.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, cleared at New Orleans 2d inst. for Philadelphia via Havana. Passengers for Philadelphia—Mrs. Horter, Miss Melvina Horter, Miss N. Horter, Master Horter, Alice Carey. Cargo for do.—218 bales cotton, 167 hides, and 117 pkgs. mdse.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 4th inst.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Snyder, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 5th inst.

Barque Emeline, Simmons, reported from Philadelphia, at Flushing 24th ult.

Barque Soridden, Pedersen, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 24th ult.

Barque Northern Queen, Scott, hence for Hamburg, was off Dungeness 20th ult.

Barque Der Turner, Reetzke, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport, Eng., 22d ult.

Barque Henry P. Lord, Pinkham, sailed from Matanzas 30th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.

Barque Fannie, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 3 th ult.

Barquentine Ardros, Taylor, remained at Mayaguez 23d ult., to sail 25th for Philadelphia.

Brig Frontier, Morgan, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 28th ult.

Brig Posie, Hilders, hence, at Cardenas 29th ult.

Brig Mountain Eagle, Sherman, hence, at Cardenas 30th ultimo.

Brig Harry Virden, Collins, sailed from Cardenas 28th ult., for north of Hatteras.

Schr Abbie Pitman, Lambord, hence, at Boston 5th instant.

Schr Sophia Ann, Baker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 5th inst.

Schrs Sarah Watson and S. B. Strong, hence at Charleston yesterday.

Schr Lena Hume, Appleby, hence, at Eastport about 1st instant.

Schr Mary Ella, Thomas, hence, at Bangor 4th inst.

Schr J. H. Perry, Kelley, hence, at New Bedford 5th instant.

Schrs Mary F. Lang, Hardy; Queen of the West, Beatty; and J. J. Spencer, Smith, were discharged at Card 28th ult.

Schr Archer & Reeves, Slover, from Boston for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole 4th inst.

Schrs J. B. Vandusen, Young, from Portland, and E. M. Branscom, Branscom, from Calais, both for Philadelphia, and Hiawatha, Lee, from Newcastle, Del., for Newburyport, at Holmes' Hole P. M. 4th inst.

Schrs Ann E. Cranmer, from Bath for Philadelphia, and Muskee, Maul, from Morris River, N. J., for Boston, passed Holmes' Hole 4th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Official information has been received at this office that the local light on Fort Island, entrance of Derby Haven, Isle of Man, is exhibited only during the fishing season, or from the 12th day of August to the 10th day of October.

Also, that from the 1st day of February, 1869, a light would be exhibited on Donald's quay, between Bowling and Erskine ferry, north side of the river Clyde, west coast of Scotland. The light is a red and white light, shown in alternate panes of red and white glass, elevated 24 feet above high water springs. The light is intended to indicate the bend of the channel.

By order, W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., May 21, 1869.

BLANK BOOKS.

BLANK BOOKS.

The Largest Stock and Greatest Variety
OF
FULL AND HALF-BOUND
BLANK BOOKS,
MEMORANDUM, PASS,
COPY-BOOKS, ETC. ETC.,
To be found in this city, is at the
OLD ESTABLISHED
Blank Book Manufactory
OF
JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,
No. 27 South SEVENTH St.,
3 18 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE AND SALESROOM, FIRST FLOOR; WAREROOMS, UP STAIRS.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN
ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.
THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.
This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you would candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.
Principal Depot—No. 1324 WALNUT Street.
Branch Store—No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street.
5 1§ F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Venetian Blinds & Window Shades.
Large and fine assortment at low prices.
STORE SHADES made and lettered. 5 11 1m
CORNICES, CORDS, TASSELS, REPAIRING ETC

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board also, if desired. 21tf

BOARDING.—VACANT IN A FEW DAYS, Two fine Second-story Rooms, with private bath, etc. Also, fine Rooms on Third Floor, No. 1402 WALNUT Street. 6 1 6t*

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at
ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
5 6m No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

DRY GOODS.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,
Are Prepared to Suit Ladies Shopping for Summer Outfits.
TOURISTS' DRESS GOODS.
BEST IRON BAREGES.
SUMMER SILKS REDUCED.
ORGANDIES AND LAWNS.
MAGNIFICENT GRENADINES.
LAMA LACE POINTS, JACKETS, ETC.
SEASIDE SHAWLS, NEW STYLES.
BREAKFAST SHAWLS, WHITE AND COLORED.
TOURISTS' GLOVES, HOSIERY, SCARFS, TIES, AND VEILS.
N. B.—BATHING DRESS GOODS, OIL SILK CAPS, ETC. 4 3 stuth3m

CARPETINGS.

CANTON MATTINGS
Just Received, ex-Barque Louisa,
2000 ROLLS
Fresh Canton Mattings,
WHITE AND RED CHECKED,
Of Choice Brands, in all Widths.
M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
3 11 thsturp 3m] Opposite Independence Hall.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

REMOVAL.
A. B. WARDEN,
IMPORTER OF
Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry,
Has Removed from the S. E. corner of Fifth and Chesnut Streets to
No. 1029 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
N. B.—WATCHES REPAIRED IN THE BEST MANNER. 3 11thstu§

RICH JEWELRY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
DIAMOND DEALER AND JEWELLER,
NO. 13 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
4 29 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE.
T. & J. A. HENKELS
HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR
ELEGANT STORE,
No. 1002 ARCH Street,
Are now selling FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE at very Reduced Prices. 4 1 3mrp

HOT OR COLD!
WARM WEATHER! GOOD ICE!!
SUPPLIED BY THE
CARPENTER ICE COMPANY,
No. 717 WILLOW St., Philada.
EASTERN ICE exclusively at market rates.
Large trade supplied on fair terms.
CHAS. L. CARPENTER,
JOHN GLENDENING,
JOS. M. TRUMAN, JR.,
5 15 1m JOHN R. CARPENTER,
} Proprietors.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
5 26 3m PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
No. 134 DOCK Street, Philadelphia. 3 8§

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.
WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S
WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER
Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all household use. Ask for it and take no other.
W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent,
23 6m No. 1156 FRANKFORD Road.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2 3§

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street below Chesnut.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 22§
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHESNUT STREET RINK.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION
FOR TUESDAY NIGHT, JUNE 9.
W. H. DONALDSON
AND
HARRY GILBERT
will appear in their
GREAT SENSATION ACT.
MAKING A VELOCIPEDE ASCENSION
100 FEET ON A WIRE ONE-HALF INCH WIDE
AND 40 FEET HIGH.
WILLIAM H. DONALDSON
will also perform his marvellous
TIGHT ROPE ACT.
WALKING A ROPE BLINDFOLDED,
IN A SACK,
and also turning
A SOMERSAULT ON THE ROPE.
W. H. DONALDSON
IN HIS GREAT IMPALEMENT FEAT.
After which
A GRAND TRIAL OF SKILL
by all the
BEST VELOCIPEDE RIDERS.
A SEASON TICKET
TO THE
BEST FANCY RIDER.
THE WINNER OF THE DOUBLE RACE,
THE WINNER OF THE QUARTETTE RACE,
THE WINNER OF THE SLOW RACE.
THE WINNER OF THE DOUBLE RACE,
WITHOUT USING THE HANDS.
RACES OPEN TO ALL AGES.
CHEISMAN'S BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE.
Regular Admission, 10 cents; Riding Tickets, 30 and 50 cents.
Admission Exhibition Nights, 25 cents.
RINK OPEN DAILY FOR VELOCIPEDE RIDING FROM 8 A. M. TO 10½ P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch. Commences at 8 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT,
A GREAT BILL.
A MARRIAGE BY LANTERNS
AND
JEANNETTE'S WEDDING.
Last week of the charming young artist,
MISS SUSAN GALTON.
Wednesday—Mr. and Mrs. WHIFFIN'S BENEFIT.
Friday—Farewell Benefit of Miss SUSAN GALTON.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.—
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, June 8,
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
of the world-renowned Comedian,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
who will appear as
RIP VAN WINKLE,
in Dion Boucicault's great Drama of
RIP VAN WINKLE;
OR, THE SLEEP OF TWENTY YEARS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
RIP VAN WINKLE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.
BLACK AND WHITE.
MONDAY, AND EVERY EVENING,
Fechter and Wilkie Collins' great play,
BLACK AND WHITE.
With Every Scene New,
New Machinery,
New Music,
And a Powerful Cast,
Including Mrs. JOHN DREW.
Seats secured six days in advance.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE,
WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
THE GREAT DE LAVE SISTERS,
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
LAST WEEK OF JOE EMMETT.
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE DASHWOOD SISTERS.

PENNSYLVANIA ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.—The Forty-sixth Annual Spring Exhibition of Paintings, Sculpture, &c., is now open.
Admission, 25c.; Season Tickets, 50c. [4 26 39t
Open from 9 A. M. to 6½ P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 113tf

POINT BREEZE PARK.

POINT BREEZE PARK.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21.
Sweepstakes for Horses that have never beaten 2·31; $50 entrance. Mile heats, 3 in 5, to harness.
Association adding net receipts.
Three or more entries to fill, and two to start.
Should only one horse appear he will be entitled to all the entrance money. Should three or more start, the second horse to save his entrance. Entries to be addressed to the Secretary, and in each instance enclosing the entrance. Entries to be closed at 12 o'clock, noon, on Wednesday, June 9. 6 4

PIANOS, ETC.

STECK & CO.'S & HAINES BROS.
PIANO FORTES,
AND MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET AND METROPOLITAN ORGANS,
with the new and beautiful
VOX HUMANA.
Every inducement offered to purchasers.
J. E. GOULD,
4 3 stuth 3m No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
3 2§ WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

CHICKERING
Grand Square and Upright
PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

BRADBURY'S PIANOS.—ONE AT White House. Seven First Premiums. Also, Taylor & Farley's Organs. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH Street. 4 13 2m

COAL OIL, ETC., ETC.

WILLIAM BALDWIN & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Coal Oil, Vinegar, Benzine,
ALCOHOL, TURPENTINE,
LUBRICATING, WHALE, LARD, and OTHER OILS,
No. 129 ARCH Street and
Nos. 1440 and 1442 WARNOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 6 5 1m

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,
Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,
No. 405 LIBRARY STREET.
ALL CUSTOM HOUSE BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
1 11 tf
PASSPORTS PROCURED.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.
William H. Moore, William W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon, Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett, George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble, B. A. Knight.
Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 22

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
2 2§ Also, WOOL SACKS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27 MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses, at his Infirmary No. 990 MARSHALL Street above Poplar. 1 16§

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.
JOHN BINGHAM,
2 Superintendent.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1869.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE old maxim, "whom the gods would destroy they first make mad," is likely to receive a striking illustration in the course of the legislation upon the Irish Church. On Saturday, a meeting of the Conservative members of the House of Lords was held in London, at which it was determined to oppose the further progress of Mr. Gladstone's bill for the disestablishment of this iniquitous institution, Earl Derby, the predecessor of Mr. Disraeli as the head of the late Tory government, earnestly advocating the opposition of the bill when the question of a second reading shall come up, and succeeding in carrying with him a large majority of his colleagues, despite the sensible warning of Lords Salisbury and Caernarvon. Yesterday, Earl Derby was waited upon by a conservative delegation, and again gave expression to similar views, venturing so far even as to defy an attempt at coercion. It is said that, if the counsels of Earl Derby prevail, the bill will be rejected in the House of Lords by a majority of about eighty votes, making due allowance for the defection of the more sensible conservative noblemen who will be apt to follow the leadership of Lords Salisbury and Caernarvon.

If the Derby policy is permitted to prevail, it will be fraught with disaster to the order of the nobility. As it is, the House of Lords is merely an ornamental figure-head to the British Legislature. It is very seldom that any stand is taken by the majority on a question of vital importance. According to the terms of that vague political idea—for it is nothing more than an undefined and undetermined principle—the British Constitution, the Parliament of the United Kingdom is possessed of absolute and unlimited sovereignty, and is composed of three co-ordinate branches, the House of Commons, the House of Lords, and the occupant of the throne. The latter, as in the case of the Executive of the United States, participates in legislation only by means of the veto, but in these days never presumes upon an exercise of this prerogative. As Roebuck declared some years ago, "the crown is the House of Commons;" and when the direct representatives of the people in this branch of the legislature have once given their sanction to any measure, the so-called sovereign acquiesces with as good grace as is possible under the circumstances. Of late years, the Commons have overshadowed the Lords in the same manner; and when the former have once assented to any measure of consequence, the most that the other branch of the Parliament has ventured to do is to modify it by comparatively trifling amendments. When Lord John Russell's Reform bill of 1831 came before the Lords for their consideration, a proposition was entertained by the Tory leaders in that body to reject it, just as they are now contemplating the rejection of the bill for the overthrow of the Irish Church. But they were soon convinced of their utter weakness and helplessness. They were met by the counter-proposition for packing the upper house by the creation of new peers of liberal sentiments in sufficient numbers to overrule the conservative majority. As this would have added humiliation to defeat, a number of them remained at home when the final vote came, and the Reform bill passed by a clear majority.

Mr. Gladstone, it is asserted, has determined to pursue a similar course in the present crisis. If the Lords reject the Irish Church bill, Parliament will at once be prorogued; and when it reassembles, the obstinate Tory peers will find themselves in the minority, through the elevation to the House of Lords of the eldest sons of most of the Liberal peers, and such of the Scotch and Irish peers as do not now hold seats in the house by election. In this way, while there will be no increase in the numbers of the nobility, a decided liberal sentiment will be imparted to the House of Lords for all time to come, and the Conservatives will find that they have cut their own throats politically, in case they should ever hereafter secure a majority in the House of Commons. With this inevitable result staring them in the face, it is extremely doubtful if Earl Derby can succeed in persuading his Conservative colleagues to commit hari-kari. But if his arguments should prevail, they will certainly be powerless against the voice of the people, who have decreed the downfall of the Irish Church and the inauguration at last of a general policy towards the people of Ireland which shall in some measure approach the principles of common justice.

GIRARD COLLEGE.

THE report of the Grand Jury appears to clearly establish the gratifying fact that there is no legitimate cause of complaint against the present management of Girard College, and that all its departments are under humane as well as effective control. The beneficence of the founder of this noble charity is now enjoyed by at least five hundred orphans, and we hope that at no very distant period more than double that number of children may be fed, clothed, and educated by the fund that has been so liberally provided. In the natural order of things, as the estate increases in value and its revenues expand, the circle of its good influence will continually be enlarged; and it will be well if, to avoid the possibility of a relapse into cruelty or neglect, future Grand Juries are from time to time instructed to examine and report upon the condition of the college.

PROPOSED SALE OF LAND TO THE UNIVERSITY.

WE regret very much that a disposition has been manifested in Select Council to oppose the proposition to sell a portion of the Almshouse grounds to the Pennsylvania University. Viewed simply as a business transaction, if no other object than the improvement of the city finances was involved, the project deserves favorable consideration. Eight thousand dollars per acre (including streets) is no bad price for nineteen acres of land, which is now unproductive, especially when the uses to which this land is to be appropriated are of such a character as to add to the prospective value of the remaining one hundred and eighty acres of the Almshouse tract; and when the removal of the University from its present location will probably increase the taxation on the block on Ninth street, between Chesnut and Market, about ten thousand dollars a year. The City Fathers are thus offered, for what now produces nothing, $150,000 down, with a prospect of enhancing the value of an important portion of the municipal estate, and with the probable addition of $10,000 to the current income derivable from taxation. Few sagacious business men would reject such an opportunity for promoting their pecuniary interests, and Councils would benefit tax-payers by creating the proposed new revenue of nearly twenty thousand dollars per annum, even if the University were regarded as an institution not specially worthy of incidental assistance.

But the argument in favor of the proposed sale is greatly strengthened by the fact that the city can do a creditable, useful, and important thing, by an act that brings money into her treasury instead of requiring an appropriation. In our zeal to promote popular education, we should not ignore the importance and advantage of ample provision for broad and thorough culture. If we were compelled to choose between the finished education of the few and the stolid ignorance of the many, we should unhesitatingly decide for the general diffusion of knowledge. But the demand of the age is for both—for free schools for every child, and higher schools, academies, and universities for those who desire to "drink deep at the Pierian spring." The warmest advocates and the best friends of the common school system warmly recommend such an alliance between it and the higher schools as will place superior facilities for education within the easy reach of all ambitious scholars, and it is for the common benefit of all the inhabitants of every great community that at least a few of their number should receive all the polish and all the proficiency that a university can give. Philadelphia has provided liberally for popular education, but her educational system will never reach the perfection it should attain until a school of the very highest rank in all departments shall be permanently established here—one which shall become a beacon-light in the world of literature, and one to which her citizens can point with as much pride as England points to Oxford, or Massachusetts to Harvard, or Connecticut to Yale.

The true Philadelphian naturally desires that his children may be educated here, and all citizens should feel well assured that every desirable facility for instruction offered in other towns, States, or nations can also be obtained at home. Pennsylvania has suffered much by her systematic neglect of the colleges of the State. This error is being repaired in various portions of the Commonwealth by the generosity of private citizens; and while Lafayette College is rising from her ruins at Easton, while the beneficence of Judge Packer is being exhibited in the splendid new institute at Bethlehem, and while similar advance steps are being made in other quarters, Philadelphia should prove that she is no laggard in the march of progress, but that she is capable of advancement commensurate with her wealth and intelligence. An energetic movement has been made for the liberal endowment of the University. Its age and usefulness in past times, the high character of many of its graduates, and its prospects, all tend to single it out as especially worthy of encouragement; and when Councils are asked so slight a thing as to give it a helping hand in a way that at the same time helps tax-payers, it is ungracious, impolitic, and absurd to refuse to grant such a reasonable and meritorious request.

THE TOBACCO TRADE OF PHILADELPHIA.

YESTERDAY the annual meeting of the "Tobacco Trade Association of Philadelphia" was held at its rooms, and several interesting reports setting forth the operations of the association and the tobacco trade generally were read. The association was formed about a year ago, at the inttance of several gentlemen prominently connected with the different branches of the tobacco trade, with a view to mutual protection and the general benefit of all. The doings of the past year have demonstrated the utility of such a combination, in more ways than one, and there can be no doubt that the opportunities afforded for discussion of the various questions that arise from time to time, for the protection of honest dealers against fraudulent practices, and for the proper representation of the real interests of the trade to the Government.

The internal revenue laws, onerous at all times, have borne with great weight on the tobacco dealers, and some of the enactments of Congress have done them injury without any corresponding benefit accruing to the Government. The advantage of a properly organized association of respectable dealers was shown in the modification of the law which was made at the last session of Congress, by which the tobacco trade was relieved of a clumsily imposed tax, which gave the dealers serious annoyance, and which put but little money into the national treasury. By the law of July 20, 1868, all tobacco and cigars manufactured previous to that time were legislated as "new goods," coming under the operations of the new bill. The law provided that all such goods, if unsold prior to July 1, 1869, should be stamped, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue decided that in order to have these stamps placed upon the packages, they must be paid for at their face value. This amounted to a second payment of tax on certain kinds of goods. When the matter was represented in its proper light, a modification of the law was made, and in April last a new bill was passed, which provided for the refunding of this second tax on all tobacco and cigars that could be proved to have paid the first tax.

The law as it now stands, although it is still onerous, is considered to be as just and equitable as any that can be obtained or desired, in face of the fact that it is absolutely necessary to raise a large revenue by direct taxation.

There is no doubt that the association can materially advance the interests of the tobacco trade in Philadelphia if all who are engaged in the manufacture and sale of the article will heartily co-operate for the common good, having in view the elevation of the "Tobacco Trade Association of Philadelphia" to the position among our commercial associations that its wealth and importance demand.

THE GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT.

ON Saturday the Grand Jury for the May term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions made their final presentment in a document of much interest. They visited the Penitentiary, House of Refuge, County Prison, Almshouse, Girard College, and other public institutions, and in general terms commend the manner in which they are managed by the officers in charge. The evils resulting from the crowded state of the County Prison, which prevents the laws from being rigidly complied with, and the outrageous character of our present aldermanic system, which practically places the people of this city under a despotism at once irresponsible and onerous, are commented upon in forcible terms.

The citizens of Philadelphia are accustomed to the discussion of these subjects; they have had it dinned into their ears repeatedly that the establishment of a House of Correction is absolutely necessary for the relief of the County Prison and for the check of crime and pauperism; the outrageous practices of the many of the aldermen, by which innocent persons are imprisoned on insubstantial and often no evidence at all, not unfrequently too at the instigation of the real criminals, have been commented upon again and again. At every term of the court the Judges charge the Grand Jury, and the Grand Jury go the rounds and make their presentment, setting forth the matters that ought to be reformed. The newspapers discuss the Judge's charge and the Grand Jury's report, and sometimes Councils become sufficiently interested to get up quite an animated debate, in which some of the members display no little oratorical ability; and matters continue to go on just as they have done for years, without any real effort being made to bring about an improvement. The Judges, the Grand Jury, and the newspapers have all done their duty in discussing these subjects and in forcing them upon the attention of the public. It now remains for the law-makers to do something besides talking, and Councils and the Legislature ought to be forced by the voice of public opinion to take up these matters and make a decided effort to reform our whole aldermanic system, and to give us a House of Correction, where the loafers and vagabonds who infest the community will be forced to work for their living. It is an outrage that any citizen may be committed to prison, and allowed to lie there often for weeks at a time, because an alderman wishes to pocket a commitment fee, and it is equally an outrage that a parcel of shiftless vagabonds should be allowed to gravitate between Bedford street, the Almshouse, and the County Prison, supported at the public expense, without being forced to earn their living. There is no necessity why these evils should be allowed to exist, and a reform can be effected if the effort is made.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ DUTCHER'S DEAD SHOT FOR BED-BUGS.—DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER. Sold by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, and by druggists everywhere. 5 18tuths10t

☞ A FLORAL AND STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL will be held on THURSDAY and FRIDAY Afternoon and Evening, June 10 and 11, at the CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL Chapel, corner of EIGHTEENTH and GREEN Streets. Admission, 10 cents. 6 8 5t

☞ FOR SENATOR,
FIRST DISTRICT,
JOSEPH R. LYNDALL.

Subject to the Republican rules. 6 4 4t*

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.—
PHILADELPHIA, June 3, 1869.
City Warrants registering to 38,000 will be paid on presentation. Interest ceasing from this date.
JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
6 5 stuth 3t City Treasurer.

☞ DR. WYMAN, DENTIST, No. 257 North SIXTH Street, opposite Franklin Square, extracts teeth absolutely without pain with pure Nitrous Oxide Gas, inserts the best teeth, and makes no charge for extracting, with or without gas, when artificial teeth are inserted at Dr. WYMAN'S, No. 257 North SIXTH Street, opposite Franklin Square. 5 15 1m4p

☞ VERY SUPERIOR OOLONG TEAS (Black) in 5, 10, and 15 pound Handsome Caddies, at wholesale prices.

FAIRTHORNE & CO., No. 206 N. NINTH and
1 20stuth6m No. 1036 MARKET Street.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A GENERAL meeting of the DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE CANAL COMPANY, held June 7, 1869, a cash dividend of THREE PER CENT. was declared on the capital stock of the Company, clear of all taxes, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 9th inst.
6 8 6t HENRY V. LESLEY, Secretary.

☞ UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.
(FACULTY OF ARTS.)
THE ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS of the Junior, Sophomore, and Freshman classes at the close of the College year, will be held daily (except Sundays) from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., from June 4 to June 22.
EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION to the College will be held on June 23, beginning at 10½ o'clock.
THE COMMENCEMENT will be held June 24.
FRANCIS A. JACKSON,
6 4 17t Secretary.

☞ FLORAL FESTIVAL AND PROMENADE Concert at HORTICULTURAL HALL, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY Afternoons and Evenings, the 8th and 9th of June, by the LADIES' AID SOCIETY of the new Baptist Church, corner of BROAD and SPRUCE Streets. Open from 2 to 10½ o'clock, P. M.
Promenade concert at 8 o'clock. Germania Orchestra.
Season tickets, 50 cents. Single tickets, 25 cents; for sale at C. W. A. Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street; J. T. Shinn's, S. W. corner Broad and Spruce streets, and at the hall. 6 2 7t

☞ ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—"HAVING used your Iron Bitters in my practice, I can testify to its superior tonic properties for invigorating the appetite and promoting digestion. I can unhesitatingly recommend it in cases of general debility and dyspepsia, and in conditions of the system requiring the use of a ferruginous tonic. Its agreeable flavor must recommend it to all. Yours, respectfully, CHAS. S. GAUNT, M. D., Professor in the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery." [2 4 tuthf 6t
For sale by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and by Druggists generally

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, June 8, 1869.
Coupons due on the 15th instant, on the Gold Loan of this Company, will be paid in coin at their Office on and after that date.
Holders of ten or more Coupons are requested to present them before the 15th, and receive therefor receipts payable on the 15th.
6 8 6t SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

☞ BETHANY MISSION SABBATH SCHOOL, TWENTY-SECOND and SHIPPEN Streets.
STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL,
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY AFTERNOONS AND EVENINGS, JUNE 10 and 11.
It is determined to make this Festival a great success, and will be well worth a visit.
A fine Band of Music will be in attendance.
Tickets for sale at the following places:—
J. H. COYLE & CO., No. 310 MARKET Street.
GEO. H. BROWN, No. 408 S. FOURTH Street.
CHAS. E. MORRIS, No. 715 WALNUT Street.
JOHN WANAMAKER, Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT.
J. E. GOULD, CHESNUT, below Tenth.
SHINN'S Drug Store, BROAD and SPRUCE. 6 7 3t

CLOTHING.

JUSTICE!
LIBERTY!
ECONOMY!
AND
FREE TRADE!

To secure even-handed JUSTICE, just come and see what splendid bargains are offered in the gorgeous stock of Spring and Summer Clothes just prepared and exhibited to the public by

ROCKHILL & WILSON.

The fullest LIBERTY is to be enjoyed when the man who enjoys it is neatly dressed in a suit of New Spring Clothes, which fit him so comfortably as not to abridge the freedom of his motions. Such clothes are to be had at

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

To practise ECONOMY, don't spend vast sums of money where extortionate people charge fancy prices for unsatisfactory clothing, but come and get the worth of every dollar you spend, at

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S.

FREE TRADE of the freest sort practised every day, and all day, at the GREAT BROWN STONE HALL. There the people bring their cash, and there they get their Clothes. Every man free to buy at all times. Trade tremendous just now, at the

Great Brown Stone Hall
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA.

WESTON & BROTHER,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
DAILY RECEIVING
SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF
THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.
A Superior Garment at a reasonable price.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 3 31 3mrp

CHAMPION SAFES!

GREAT FIRE AT CAMDEN.

CAMDEN, June 7, 1869.
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & Co.,
No. 629 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.
Dear Sirs:—At the very destructive fire of Messrs. McKeen & Bingham's Saw Mill, which occurred on the evening of the 6th instant in this place, the Safe manufactured by you, belonging to the late firm of F. M. Bingham & Garrison, was in the building and subjected to a very severe test, as the fire raged fiercely for several hours; and so great was the heat that the brass plates were melted off, and to our great surprise, when the Safe was opened, we found all the books and papers uninjured.
Yours, respectfully,
SAMUEL B. GARRISON,
Late of F. M. Bingham & Garrison.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, "THE MOST RELIABLE SECURITY FROM FIRE NOW KNOWN," Manufactured and sold by

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 BROADWAY, New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans.

More than 30,000 Herring's Safes have been and are now in use, and over SIX HUNDRED have passed through accidental fires, preserving their contents in some instances where many others failed.
Second-hand Safes of our own and other makers having been received in part pay for the IMPROVED HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION, for sale at low prices. 4 17 4ptf

$1·25 NEW MUSIC ALBUMS. $1·25
A FEW LEFT.
Reduced to One Dollar and Twenty-five Cents.
SOLD AT
J. E. GOULD'S PIANO ROOMS,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
Containing FIFTY PIECES OF MUSIC, Vocal and Instrumental, worth fifteen dollars, bound in morocco, and handsomely gilded, binding alone worth ten dollars. Reduced to $1·25. A few left only at
J. E. GOULD'S,
6 7 mwf6trp No. 923 CHESNUT St., Philada.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
Keystone Flour Mills,
Nos. 19 and 21 GIRARD Avenue,
5 19 1mrp East of Front street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON THE LINE OF
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.
MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.
TUSCARORA HOTEL
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co.
WHITE HOUSE,
R. A. Moss, Reading P. O.
ANDALUSIA,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY,
William Lerch, Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
F. S. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
DOUTY HOUSE,
Theodore Howell, Shamokin, Northumberland co. [5 4 2mrp

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY,
Will Receive Guests on and After June 24, 1869.

Extensive alterations and additions, added to the great advantage in location which the Columbia possesses, in consequence of the tendency of Cape May improvements, enable us to promise our patrons more than ordinary satisfaction.
For Rooms, etc., address
GEORGE J. BOLTON,
PROPRIETOR, or
J. H. DENNISON,
6 5 tf MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Philadelphia.

OCEAN HOUSE.
CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY.
MAY 5, 1869.
This well-known and favorite House having been thoroughly renovated and improved, will be re-opened by the undersigned, as a first-class Family Hotel, on the twenty-fourth of June next.
The OCEAN HOUSE is situated within fifty yards of the beach. It offers superior advantages to Families on account of quiet and the high character of its guests; and it will be kept strictly home-like in every respect. Seventy-five New Bathing Rooms have been added, and many other important improvements, which will contribute greatly to the comfort of visitors.
The Proprietors have had several years' experience in Cape May Hotel business, and have secured help which will equal that of any other House on the Island.
Every effort will be made to give satisfaction to all who may favor the OCEAN HOUSE with their patronage.
For Rooms, etc., address [5 31 mwf4plm
LYCETT & SAWYER.
JOHN W. LYCETT. HENRY W. SAWYER.

STOCKTON HOTEL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
WILL OPEN ON THE 24th OF JUNE, 1869.
This Hotel has been erected within the past year; affords ample accommodations for nearly one thousand guests, and is furnished equal to any of the leading hotels in the United States.
For terms, etc., until then, address
PETER GARDNER,
PROPRIETOR,
NO. 307 WALNUT STREET,
6 21m PHILADELPHIA, PA.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Will open for the reception of guests on
SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1869.
HASSLER'S BAND, under the direction of Simon Hassler, is engaged for the season.
Persons wishing to engage rooms will apply to
GEORGE FREEMAN, Superintendent,
ATLANTIC CITY, or
BROWN & WOELPPER,
6 5 2m No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
WILL BE OPEN FOR GUESTS JUNE 26.
The plan of the House may be seen, and rooms secured, until June 20, at the LA PIERRE HOUSE, Philadelphia.
TERMS MODERATE.
THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.
Carl Sentz' Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 6 1 1m

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.
This popular and well-known SUMMER RESORT will be opened for the reception of guests on the 15th of June, under the auspices of J. W. FREDERICK, the former proprietor.
The entire establishment has been renovated and refitted with new and elegant furniture. 4 27 2m

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC
RAILROAD.
SUNDAY TRAINS FOR THE SEASHORE.
On and after SUNDAY next, June 6, the Mail Train for
ATLANTIC CITY
Will leave Vine Street Ferry at........8 A. M.
Leave Atlantic City at........4 P. M.
Stopping at all Stations.
6 3 tf D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

SUMMER RESORT.—The subscriber having purchased the Cold Spring property, on the line of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, from the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company, will reopen it for visitors and families on June 1, 1869. It is now undergoing thorough repairs, and will be refitted and refurnished in the best manner. Persons can address the proprietor at Harrisburg. Cold Springs, Box No. 170.
5 25 2m WILLIAM LERCH.

GENEVA, SWITZERLAND.
HOTEL DE LA METROPOLE,
CHARLES ALDINGER, Proprietor,
Formerly of the "Couronne."
This hotel, the largest in Geneva, is situated in the most favorable portion of the city, commanding a splendid view over the Lake, the Jura, and the Mont Blanc; 300 rooms and saloons. Reading, coffee, smoking, and billiard rooms. English and American newspapers taken daily. 6 3 2m

OLD MORAVIAN "SUN HOTEL,"
BETHLEHEM, Pa. Established 1758.
Two hours and a half from Philadelphia, via North Pennsylvania Railroad. Four trains daily; one train on Sunday. Terms moderate.
RIEGEL & SANDT,
6 3 1m Proprietors.

LAKE HOUSE, CALDWELL, LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.
Best of accommodations for Families and Gentlemen. Board, $3·50 per day; $14 to $17·50 per week, according to rooms. Open from June 1 to October 15. Address
6 1 2m H. J. ROCKWELL.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL
Terms for JUNE $3·50 per day, or $21 per week. For JULY, $4 per day, or $21 to $28 per week.
6 3 30t SYLVANUS T. COZZENS.

CONGRESS HALL, CAPE MAY, WILL OPEN for visitors on JUNE 1. For Rooms, etc., address
J. F. CAKE,
20 thstu2t* Proprietor.

FINANCIAL.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 35 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
DEALERS IN
Government Securities,
Stock, Gold and Note Brokers.
Accounts of Banks, Firms, and Individuals received, subject to check at sight.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES.
GENERAL AGENTS
FOR
PENNSYLVANIA
AND
SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY
OF THE
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.
THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a
CASH CAPITAL OF $1,000,000, FULL PAID.
Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.
Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantage offered by the Company, may be had.
E. W. CLARK & CO.,
8 ftu$ No. 35 South THIRD Street.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad,
BEARING INTEREST
At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency,
Payable April and October, free of STATE and UNITED STATES TAXES.
This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.
For the present, we are offering a limited amount of the above Bonds at
85 Cents and Interest.
The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first-class investment in the market.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
NO. 36 S. THIRD STREET,
6 4 PHILADELPHIA.

DREXEL & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. [3 10 4p

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,
N.W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 6 5 t12 31

UNION AND CENTRAL PACIFIC
RAILROAD BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
5 11 1m PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL.
ELLIOTT & DUNN
HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING
No. 109 S. THIRD Street,
Are now prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and deal in GOVERNMENT and other Securities, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
NEGOTIATE LOANS, giving special attention to MERCANTILE PAPER.
Will execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, etc., ON COMMISSION, at the Stock Exchanges of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26

EPHRAIM CLARK,
MATTRESS AND FEATHER STORE,
N. E. Cor. FOURTH and CALLOWHILL,
(Formerly Fourth and Vine Sts., Philadelphia).
N. B.—Spring Mattresses made in the best way, and repaired at short notice. 6 4 6t

TYNDALE & MITCHELL,
NO. 707 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVE JUST OPENED A LARGE INVOICE OF
BOHEMIAN COLOGNE SETS.
A VARIETY OF PATTERNS,
at $1·50 and $1·75 PER SET 3 20 stuth3mrp

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Black and White" at the Arch.

The new drama by Wilkie Collins and Fechter, the tragedian, entitled *Black and White*, which was produced last evening at the Arch Street Theatre, is, to a considerable extent, a remodelling of old materials, but for the most part the work has been skilfully done, and in some of the scenes the play possesses a thrilling interest, while, as a whole, it is far more dramatic and effective than the majority of such performances. There are some portions which might with advantage be curtailed, and after the first act Mr. Collins appears to have felt his powers as an ingenious weaver of mysterious plots cramped by the limitations of a three-act drama, and one or two very characteristic scenes, which he would have elaborated into something startling in a novel, possess very little real interest in the play.

The story briefly is that "Count Maurice de Layrach" falls in love with "Miss Milburn," while she is on a visit to Paris, and follows her to her home in Trinidad. Just after he enters the house he is recognized by "Ruth," a quadroon woman, who sends him a mysterious message to visit her immediately. He complies with her request, but is followed by "Stephen Westcroft," a planter, whose jealousy has been excited by his visit to "Miss Milburn," and by "Miss Milburn," who is also jealous from discovering that he is about to make a mysterious visit to another woman. "Westcroft" climbs upon the roof of the quadroon's hut, and "Miss Milburn" conceals herself behind a curtain, where they hear "Ruth" declare herself to be the mother of "Maurice," and adjure him to fly from the island, as he is by birth a slave.

This discovery is made use of by "Westcroft" to gratify his revenge, and he contrives to get the unfortunate "Maurice" in his power. "Miss Milburn" is shocked and horrified, and at first repels him, but finally acknowledges her love and exerts herself to rescue him. "Westcroft" defeats her, however, and purchases "Maurice" as a chattel belonging to a mortgaged estate that formerly belonged to "David Michaelmas," a white valet in the service of "Maurice," and which was appointed to be sold on the morning after the arrival of the latter. Just as the planter imagines that he has his rival in his power, "Michaelmas" enters with a deed of manumission which he had discovered in the deserted wing of the mansion where the father and owner of "Maurice" had died, and the piece ends with a gnashing of teeth on the part of "Westcroft" and general rejoicing on the part of everybody else.

The finest scene in the play is the interview between the quadroon woman and her son in the first act. This was most admirably played by Miss Mary Wells and Mr. Barton Hill, and the subdued but intense and powerful acting of the lady gave the scene a thrilling interest which held the audience spellbound. The search of "Michaelmas" for the hidden deed of manumission in the third act might have been made interesting if the writers of the play had displayed some little ingenuity, but at present it is only tedious, and the same may be said of all the scenes between "Michaelmas" and "Pluto," the comic "nigger" of the piece. The latter character is a failure, and while it is impossible for Mr. Hemple to make it funny, he might make it respectable by discontinuing the use of expletives which, as he utters them, are neither forcible nor expressive. Mr. Mackay played the part of "Michaelmas" as well perhaps as it could be played, but this attempt of the author to create an original character is not a success, and even so good an actor as Mr. Mackay can make little of it.

As for the rest, the play is elegantly mounted with new and beautiful scenery, and finely acted throughout. Mrs. Drew gave a very forcible and artistic personation of "Miss Milburn," and Mr. Barton Hill has a part exactly suited to him in "Count Maurice de Layrach," and the planter, "Stephen Westcroft," was well represented by Mr. James. Miss Alice Logan, who made her first appearance in this city last evening, made a favorable impression, but the part assigned her was of such small importance that we are not able to form any decided opinion as to her abilities as an actress.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ARCH the new drama of *Black and White* will be performed this evening.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Joseph Jefferson will appear this evening as "Rip Van Winkle."

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE *A Marriage by Lanterns* and *Jeannette's Wedding* will be performed this evening.

To-morrow Mr. and Mrs. Whiffen will have a benefit.

AT THE AMERICAN the De Lave Sisters will appear this evening in their wonderful acrobatic feats.

THE NATIONAL PEACE JUBILEE.—The Boston *Journal* says:—The official programme of the National Peace Jubilee will be found in our advertising columns of to-day, and we commend it to the careful perusal of our readers. Never before was such a magnificent musical feast placed before the people of this or any other land. Aside from the magnitude of this great festival of song, which is to unite the glad voices of a nation in pæns of praise and thanksgiving, there is much which commands admiration. The character of the music alone places the affair far above all similar festivals which have been held, either in America or Europe. Mr. Gilmore has shown wonderful tact and skill in the preparation of his programme, as well as in organizing and bringing thus far towards completion the grandest musical enterprise the world has ever witnessed. He has provided music which will meet with the approbation of every taste—the popular as well as the classical. The grandest, loftiest, and most sacred inspirations of the great masters of song find ample place, and are to be rendered with a fullness and an effect their authors may have dreamed of but certainly never realized. So, too, the noble hymns which evoke such a ready response in the breast of every lover of his country—which thrill a nation's heart and inspire her sons to patriotic devotion and brave deeds—have fitting recognition, and their familiar and welcome strains will be marked by an emphasis in good keeping with the great purposes of the occasion.

Legions of trained singers, an army of players, organ peals, the brazen voices of the once dread instruments of warfare, and the joyful bells, will all unite in anthems of "Peace and Good-will." Two musical artists, whom the whole civilized world delights to honor, will grace the occasion with their presence and their efforts, and in all its various departments the demonstration has been organized upon the grandest scale that could possibly be obtained.

The details we leave for our readers to glean from the programme as published. There is grandeur in every line.

CITY ITEMS.

MEN'S, YOUTH'S, AND BOYS' SPRING CLOTHING.—*A fine assortment of choice new goods, now in store and receiving daily; also, a choice selection of goods in the piece, to be made up to order in the best style.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth Streets.* } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
On easiest terms, by
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

HECKER'S FARINA forms a very agreeable light nutritive food, a superior article for puddings and jellies, and is highly recommended by physicians for invalids and children. Sold by all grocers.

A BURGLAR PROOF SAFE.—The *First National Bank*, on Tuesday, placed in their vault one of MARVIN & CO.'s *Chrome Iron Spherical Burglar Proof Safes*, which was purchased from their agent, Mr. Hervy Herman, formerly of this place.

The safe was sold to the Bank subject to such test as the Directors saw fit to put it to. They invited machinists and others to try their hands at safe breaking and boring. The Bank employed *Major Epley*, one of the best machinists in this section of the country, to "drill the safe *if possible.*" The Major, with the assistance of his son, spent several hours in preparing his drills and tools, and having secured a strong leverage, went to work, and after entirely using up his drills, and hardly making an impression on the safe, gave his opinion that drilling through, inside of two weeks, was out of the question.

The safe was then attacked with heavy sledges. Messrs. *Small, Billmeyer & Co.* were called upon for three of their best *Blacksmith Strikers*, who were furnished with heavy sledges. After placing the safe in the middle of the sidewalk, where they commenced whacking away in regular forge style, dealing blows that were heard for squares, but with no effect on the safe. It may be imagined with what strength they dealt their blows, when they were sufficient to crack the *sledge* and render it useless. The trial created quite an excitement, and all were satisfied that a *Burglar-Proof Safe* had at last been found.—*York Democratic Press.*

SUITS FOR THE SEA-SHORE.
BLACK, BLUE,
OLIVE, and DRAB
WORSTED COATINGS,
Something entirely new.
SIDE BAND
DRILLING
for PANTALOONS,
TURKISH TOWELLING
FOR VESTS, full assortment.
Seersucker, Drap d'Ete,
Alpaca, Linen, and Marseilles,
Made up to order in the very highest style of the art, at
CHARLES STOKES',
No. 824 Chesnut street.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

THE NEW

SUMMER RESORT!

Near at Hand—Easy of Access.

Comfort for the Millions.

Defiance to the Hot Weather.

BATHING, FISHING, HUNTING, AND RIDING SUITS.

NOW OPEN FOR THE SUMMER,

and offering to the people, the

BEST OF ACCOMMODATIONS

at the

LOWEST OF CHARGES,

GREAT OAK HALL,

THE SUMMER RESORT,

most popular with Philadelphians, visited by more than either

CAPE MAY OR ATLANTIC CITY.

Be sure you take "OAK HALL" in your trip this season.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Proprietors.

MARRIED.

BURKIETT—PULLINGER.—On the 6th instant, by the Rev. George A. Peltz, of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Mr. R. WALKER BURKIETT, of Philadelphia, to Miss LOUISA T., eldest daughter of the late George R. Pullinger, of Swedesboro, New Jersey.

ROBSON—COCKRAN.—On the 16th of May, at No. 1116 Palmer street, by the Rev. J. Hervey Beale, JAMES ROBSON to HANNAH M. COCHRAN, both of Philadelphia.

DIED.

DORSEY.—On the 6th instant, JOHN DORSEY, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also St. Augustine Beneficial Society, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 103 S. Juniper street, on Wednesday morning at 8½ o'clock. Funeral services at St. John's Church. Interment in Cathedral Cemetery.

GRAY.—On the 6th instant, Colonel WILLIAM A. GRAY, aged 41 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the National Guards Regiment; the members of the 109th P. V., the 157th P. V., and the 52d P. M., are cordially invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1037 Walnut street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

HOUPT.—SAMUEL HOUPT, in his 79th year.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Broad Axe, Montgomery county, Pa., on Thursday morning next at 10 o'clock. Cars leave Philadelphia, N. P. R. R., at 8·45 A. M., for Ambler's Station, where carriages will be in waiting.

KIRKPATRICK.—On Monday, the 7th inst., at Brooklyn, L. I., JOSEPHINE SPOONER, wife of William Kirkpatrick.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Paul's Church, Third, below Walnut street, on Thursday, the 10th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M. ***

ROBERTS.—On Monday, June 7, in the 23d year of her age, SALLIE, wife of George B. Roberts, and daughter of Richard B. Brinton.

MENDENHALL.—On the 5th instant, after a lingering illness, GRIFFITH MENDENHALL, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 4625 Jackson street, Manayunk, on Wednesday, June 9, at 1 o'clock. Interment at Roxborough Cemetery.

RUNYAN.—On the 6th instant, MARTIN V. RUNYAN, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. John Carpenter, No. 711 Guilford street, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Lafayette Cemetery.

INSURANCE.

NO MAN
Is Fully Prepared to Insure until he has considered
The Rates and Plans
OF THE
AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA,
FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS,
6 10 PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS,
A NINE-ROOM HOUSE,
No. 1116 CARPENTER Street,
with bath and gas, hot and cold water.
Apply on the Premises. 6 4 20t

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE-story Brick Dwelling, three-story double back buildings, No. 634 SIXTH Street, above Green; modern improvements, and in excellent order. Was owned and built by the late Henry Derringer, deceased, of the very best materials and workmanship. Immediate possession. Agent at house from 12 to 2 o'clock daily. 6 7 tf

FOR SALE—AT MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., a fine and commodious House, with ornamental grounds. Address
J. C. TEN EYCK, MOUNT HOLLY, or
5 22stuth12t] E. C. THORNTON, No. 5 N. WATER St.

TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 5 26 12t*

WANTED TO RENT—GERMANTOWN HOUSE, with conveniences.
CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
6 7 3t* No. 303 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT—THE CONSTITUTION HOUSE, Atlantic City, N. J., with furniture. Immediate possession can be given. HUGH BARR,
6 5 3t*] N. W. cor. FRONT and WHARTON Sts., Phila.

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No. 1121 GIRARD Street. 2 1t

DANIEL M. FOX & SON,
Conveyancers and Real Estate Agents,
OFFICE,
NO. 540 NORTH FIFTH STREET.
6 4 1m PHILADELPHIA.
HENRY E. FOX. DANIEL M. FOX.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

PASSPORTS PROCURED BY JOHN F YOUNG, Notary Public, 561 CHESNUT St. 6stuthim

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR PRICES FOR DRY GOODS

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

REDUCTION IN DRESS GOODS.

Poplinettes.
Japanese Silks.
Grey Goods for Suits.
Embroidered Grenadines.
Lawns.
Ginghams.
Chintzes.
Chocolate Colored Linens.
Chocolate Colored Percales.
White Goods.
Mourning Goods.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
4 9 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.

We have received our Importation
OF
BOMBAZINE ALPACAS.
PERKINS & CO.,
NO. 9 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
5 13 thstu1m4p PHILADELPHIA.

GEO. D. WISHAM,
No. 7 N. EIGHTH St.,
Is now prepared to offer one of the largest and best selected stocks of
DRESS GOODS
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY, AND WILL BE SOLD AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY.
Black Silks! Black Silks!
BLACK TAFFETA, only $1·50.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, HEAVY, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, WIDE, $2·00.
BLACK GROS GRAIN, RICH, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3·00, $3·50, $4·00, $4·50, $5·00.
FOR BARGAINS CALL AT
GEO. D. WISHAM'S
ONE PRICE STORE,
No. 7 North EIGHTH Street.
OUR MOTTO—SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK SALES. 4 15 thstu3mrp

BARGAINS.

McVAUGH & DUNGAN,
NO. 114 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,
Would call the attention of ladies
WISHING BARGAINS
To their stock of
PIQUES, PLAID AND STRIPED NAINSOOKS AND ORGANDIES,
Which they have bought for cash, and can offer at much less than the PRESENT PRICES of importation.
Also, a fine assortment of FRENCH, ENGLISH, and AMERICAN EXTRACTS. [6 3 thstu 3t
Palm Leaf, Japanese and Fancy Fans, Laces, Embroideries, and Fancy Articles in great variety.

LADIES WHO ARE PREPARING FOR A SUMMER TRIP, OR THE WATERING PLACES,
Will find our stock of
WHITE GOODS
Very complete, embracing
THIN MATERIALS FOR WAISTS AND DRESSES,
Including 8-4 FRENCH MUSLINS at 50 cents,
TARLATANES, FRENCH NAINSOOKS, in Plain, Striped, and Plaid, PIQUES, PEKINS, ETC.
As we make NECK-TIES, SCARFS, BOWS, LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS, EMBROIDERED SETS, SASHES, ETC., SPECIALTIES,
In our assortment will always be found approved Novelties. [5 27 thstu15trp
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
NO. 1126 CHESNUT STREET.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

JOHN W. THOMAS,
405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
Offers his entire stock of
SUMMER DRESS GOODS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
HERNANIS, GRENADINES, LAWNS, ORGANDIES, POPLINETTES, SUMMER POPLINS, MOHAIRS, ETC.
ALSO, LAMA AND INDE LACES,
In Points, Paletots, Rotunds, Sacques, Marie Antoinettes, and Zouaves, [3 27 3mrp
IN BLACK AND WHITE.

DRY GOODS.

SAVE 50 PER CENT. BY BUYING
CASSIMERES FOR MEN AND BOYS,
CLOTHS FOR MEN AND BOYS,
LINEN DUCKS FOR MEN AND BOYS,
LINEN DRILLS FOR MEN AND BOYS,
CLOTHS FOR LADIES,
Of every description, of
CASSELBERRY & CADWALLADER,
NO. 830 ARCH STREET,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS,
IN CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, LINEN GOODS
For Men's and Boys' Wear, and Ladies' Cloakings.
Our entire stock is NEW, and the prices lower than the panic prices of 1857.
Purchase your materials of us, have them made up to order, thus securing well-made and good fitting garments, and
SAVE 50 PER CENT.
CASSELBERRY & CADWALLADER,
NO. 830 ARCH STREET.
6 5 stu2t PHILADELPHIA.

1869.
"AT THORNLEY'S,"
DEMONSTRATION EXTRAORDINARY!
ATTRACTION UNPARALLELED!
PRICES PRESSED DOWN TO THE LOWEST POINT!
We offer for the next thirty days a STOCK OF DRY GOODS; THE MOST VARIED, THE MOST COMPLETE, THE MOST EXTENSIVE, AND THE CHEAPEST it has ever been our privilege to exhibit in this community; consisting in part of
BLACK SILKS, FROM $1·50 to $5.
Japanese Silks and Pongee Poplins, etc.
Mottled Mohair Dress Goods.
Hernanies, Organdies, Piques, Lawns.
Lama Lace and French Lace Shawls.
Shetland Shawls, Thibet Shawls, Travelling Shawls, etc.
Delaines, Calicoes, Ginghams, Tickings, etc. etc.
Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, Corsets, Skirts, etc. etc.
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
Linen Drills, Ducks, Checks, Stripes, etc.
Cassimeres, Cloths, Blouse Linens, Plaid Shirtings, etc.
Housekeeping Linen Goods in every variety.
Muslins in all widths, Dress Linings, and Handkerchiefs.
A general stock of White Goods, Quilts, etc. etc.
At JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S,
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN
3 12 PHILADELPHIA.

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS.—ALL THE NEWEST London and Paris styles, which for novelty, variety, and elegance are unequalled. A large assortment of Lace Covers, Sea Side and Sun Umbrellas at the lowest prices, at H. DIXON'S Fancy Goods Store, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 4 10 3m

WINES, ETC.

LONDON
FANCY BISCUITS.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
AGENTS FOR
The Only Genuine and Original
ALBERT and EUGENIA,
And a Large Variety of Fine Biscuits,
FROM
PEAK, FREAN & CO., London,
The largest Biscuit Manufacturers in Europe.

RARE WINES.
VERY OLD PORT WINES,
Vintages of 1830 and 1847.
These Ports are acknowledged by the finest critics to be far superior to anything of the kind ever imported into the United States.
This was a special effort for our own local trade. Samples in store, and permits given to any buyer to take it from bond himself.
Physicians and wine critics please take notice of this offer.
For sale by the cask, demijohn, gallon, dozen, or bottle.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
IMPORTERS,
S. W. CORNER BROAD AND WALNUT,
stuth PHILADELPHIA.

THE PARHAM
NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.
This new and admirable SEWING MACHINE has already achieved a popularity not surpassed by the oldest machines of the country. It combines all the good qualities of the best machines in the market, with many new and superior features not found in any other; is
ADAPTED FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FAMILY SEWING AND FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSES;
Is elegant in style and finish, simple in construction, noiseless in operation, makes perfect work on every description of material, is very light running, perfectly free in all its movements, is adapted to a greater range of work than any machine yet invented, and is emphatically the
MOST PERFECT, SIMPLE, AND RELIABLE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.
It is a positive pleasure to operate it.
Call and examine it at the office of the
PARHAM SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
NO. 704 CHESNUT STREET,
6 5 1m PHILADELPHIA.

GROCERIES, ETC.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE
ALBERT BISCUITS,
Manufactured by Mackenzie & Mackenzie, Edinburgh.
These Biscuits are supplied regularly to the Queen, the Royal Family, and the Nobility of England.
FOR SALE BY
Thompson Black's Son & Co.,
BROAD and CHESNUT Sts.,
4 3 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.
We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply Families at their Country Residences with
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC. ETC.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

OPENING NEW PATTERNS OF TABLE GLASSWARE,
EVERY DAY, AT
TYNDALE & MITCHELL'S,
3 20 stuth3mrp NO. 707 CHESNUT Street.

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

WOOD & CARY,
725 CHESNUT St.,
LATEST STYLES
OF
FANCY BONNETS AND HATS.
W. & C.,
HAT AND BONNET
MATERIAL.
PRICES LOW.
No. 725 CHESNUT Street.
4 22 tuwth3mrp

MRS. M. A. BINDER,
DRESS TRIMMING AND PAPER PATTERN STORE,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.
BARGAINS JUST OPENED,
New style Silk Tassel Fringe, 62 cents a yard, all shades.
REAL GUIPURE LACES.
A case Lace Points, Sacques, and Jackets.
Llama Lace Parasol Covers.
Black Thread Laces, all widths, at very low prices.
The genuine Joseph Kid Gloves, $1 per pair.
Misses' Colored Kids.
NEW STYLES PARASOLS AND SEASIDES.
Roman and Plain Ribbons and Sashes.
Paris Jewelry.
Plaid Nainsooks, French Muslins, Pipue and Marseilles, Hamburg Edging and Insertings.
EXCLUSIVE AGENT
For Mrs. M. WORK'S Celebrated System for cutting Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Basques, Garibaldi's, Children's Clothes, etc., by measurement, and full instructions given.
AGENTS WANTED.
Ladies are now making from $100 to $200 per month as agents for this system. 3 6 stuth§

GRAND OPENING
OF
SPRING DESIGNS
IN
BONNETS AND HATS,
AT OUR
NEW BONNET ROOMS,
No. 806 ARCH Street.
P. A. HARDING & CO.
4 1 thstu3m

CHOICE GOODS—POPULAR PRICES.
PARIS FLOWERS,
LINEN-BACK SATINS,
AND
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS AND BONNETS
In Unrivalled Assortment.
S. A. & D. STERN,
NO. 724 ARCH STREET,
5 1 stuth2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FRINGES, GIMPS, AND BUTTONS,
New Styles and Moderate Prices.
GUIPURE LACES, HANDSOME PATTERNS;
WHITE COTTON TRIMMINGS;
AMERICAN ZEPHYR, ALL COLORS.
RAPSON'S, [4 17 stuth2m
N. W. Corner of EIGHTH and CHERRY Sts.

INTERESTING TO THE DEAF.
Grand Opening on Monday, June 7,
OF ALL KINDS OF
Instruments to Assist the Hearing,
In every variety, and of the most APPROVED CONSTRUCTION, at
P. MADEIRA'S
EAR INSTRUMENT DEPOT,
NO. 115 TENTH STREET,
6 5 7trp BELOW CHESNUT, PHILADELPHIA.

TO CIGAR BUYERS.
Fresh importations of Havana Cigars, in bond or duty paid. Large assortment, offered in lots to suit purchasers.
Also, cigars of our own manufacture, viz.:—
"MARIANA RITA."
High grade Vuelta Abajo leaf, fifteen styles. Low prices compared with imported cigars. A fair trial will prove their merits.
"FRA DIAVOLO."
Lower priced than the "Mariana Rita," three styles; excellent cigars.
"FLEUR DE LYS," "LOUIS D'OR,"
and other brands, all copyrighted; each of highest grade in its respective class.
All of our Havana leaf we *import direct*, and no better cigars can be produced in this market than those we now offer.
Smokers should see that they obtain our *genuine* cigars, which are offered regularly by many respectable dealers, although some irregular parties put forward inferior cigars as of our make.
We offer these cigars in lots to suit purchasers.
They can be profitably retailed at prices forty per cent. less than imported cigars, will give equal satisfaction, and should be tried, without prejudice, by all who desire a good cigar at moderate cost.
S. FUGUET & SONS,
Importers and Manufacturers,
5 13 26trp No. 229 South FRONT Street.

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW YORK,
WALTER S. GRIFFITH, President.
A solid, safe, and reliable Company.
Assets over two million dollars ($2,000,000), most securely invested, and rapidly increasing.
A MEMBERSHIP OF OVER 10,000.
Persons contemplating assurance on their lives are invited to examine the literature of the Company, which may be had at the Philadelphia office,
Southwest corner of FOURTH and LIBRARY Streets.
6 3 thstu3m B. K. ESLER, General Agent.

"LET US HAVE PEACE."

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

GREAT NATIONAL
PEACE JUBILEE!
(Projected by Mr. P. S. GILMORE),
To be held in the
CITY OF BOSTON,
JUNE 15, 16, 17, 18, AND 19, 1869,
To Commemorate the Restoration of
PEACE THROUGHOUT THE LAND.

This glorious event in our National History will be celebrated by the GRANDEST MUSICAL FESTIVAL Ever known in the History of the World. THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, Members of his Cabinet, Heads of Departments, Governors of all the States, and many other distinguished persons from all parts of the country, together with the Representatives of Foreign Governments at Washington, have been invited by the Mayor and City Council of Boston to become the guests of the city during the Festival.

AN IMMENSE COLISEUM, The largest structure in America, capable of accommodating FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS, Has been erected especially for this occasion. The interior of the building will be magnificently Decorated with Emblems of NATIONAL PEACE AND HARMONY.

The extraordinary expense incurred in preparing for this great Festival has been met, with remarkable generosity, by the public-spirited, art-loving citizens of Boston, and the Executive Committee take great pleasure in announcing the following

OFFICIAL PROGRAMME
For the Five Days of the Festival.

FIRST DAY.

TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1869, commencing at 3 o'clock P. M.
INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.
PRAYER BY REV. E. E. HALE,
To be followed by an address by
HIS HONOR MAYOR SHURTLEFF,
Welcoming all guests and visitors to Boston and to Massachusetts; also a Congratulatory Address by
HON. ALEX. H. RICE,
On the RESTORATION OF PEACE AND UNION throughout the Land.

The Inaugural Ceremonies will be followed by a GRAND MUSICAL PERFORMANCE, in which the GREATEST ORATORIO CHORUS ever assembled, comprising over EIGHT HUNDRED VOCAL ORGANIZATIONS, who have been in rehearsal for many months, will take part, accompanied by a Grand Orchestra of ONE THOUSAND MUSICIANS, selected from the best Orchestras, Bands, and Musical Associations in the United States.

SELECTIONS TO BE PERFORMED.
PART I.

1. Grand Choral, "A Strong Castle is our Lord".....Luther
FULL CHORUS—GRAND ORCHESTRA AND GREAT ORGAN.
2. Overture, "Tannhauser"..........Wagner
SELECT ORCHESTRA—600 PERFORMERS.
3. Glory be to God on High—"Twelfth Mass"........Mozart
FULL CHORUS, WITH ORCHESTRA AND ORGAN ACCOMPANIMENT.
4. Prayer—"Ave Maria"..........Gounod
Sung by MADAME PAREPA-ROSA.
The introductory Violin obligato usually rendered by one performer will be played by two hundred violinists.
5. National Air—"The Star Spangled Banner," with an additional verse by W. T. W. Ball.

"Not as North or as South in the future we'll stand,
But as Brothers united throughout this broad land;
And the Star Spangled Banner forever shall wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Sung by the Full Chorus, with Grand Orchestra, Organ, Military Band, Drum Corps, Chiming of Bells, and ARTILLERY ACCOMPANIMENT.

Intermission—Fifteen Minutes.
PART II.

6. Invocation. A Hymn of Peace, written for this occasion by Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes to the music of Keller's American Hymn.
FULL CHORUS, GRAND ORCHESTRA, ORGAN AND MILITARY BAND.
7. Overture. "William Tell"..........Rossini
PERFORMED BY A SELECT ORCHESTRA OF 500 PERFORMERS.
8. Inflammatus. "Stabat Mater"..........Rossini
Sung by MADAME PAREPA-ROSA, with full chorus, organ and grand orchestral accompaniment.
9. Coronation March, "Il Profeta"..........Meyerbeer
PERFORMED BY THE FULL BAND OF ONE THOUSAND INSTRUMENTS.
10. National Air. Words written by Rev. S. F. Smith, D. D.

"My country 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty."

Sung by the entire Chorus accompanied by the Grand Orchestra of 500, Military Band of 500, great organ, full drum corps, chiming of bells, infantry firing and cannon pealing in the distance in exact time with the music.

The audience are respectfully invited to join in the last verse.

SECOND DAY.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1869. Commencing at 3 P. M.
GRAND CLASSICAL PROGRAMME.
SYMPHONY AND ORATORIO.
PART I.

1. Festival. Overture on Luther's Choral..........Nicolai
2. *a*—Glory to God.
b—And the Glory of the Lord. From the "Messiah"..........Handel
3. Recitation and Aria. *Non piu di fiori.* From "La Clemenza di Tito"..........Mozart
Sung by MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPS.
4. He Watching Over Israel. From "Elijah"..Mendelssohn
5. Air. Let the bright Seraphim. From the oratorio "Samson"..........Handel
Sung by MADAME PAREPA-ROSA.
6. See the Conquering Hero Comes. From "Judas Maccabæus"..........Handel

Intermission—Fifteen Minutes.
PART II.

1. Symphony (in C major)..........Schubert
1. Andante allegro. 2. Andante con moto. 3. Scherzo. 4. Finale.
2. *a*—The Marvellous Work.
b—The Heavens are Telling. From the "Creation"..........Hayd

THIRD DAY.

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1869. Commencing at 3 P. M.
ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.
Patriotic and Military Programme.
POPULAR AND FAMILIAR MUSIC.

1. Overture, "Fra Diavolo"..........Auber
Arranged for GRAND ORCHESTRA of One Thousand Performers. Fifty Trumpeters performing the solo parts usually played by one trumpet.
2. Choral. "Judgment Hymn"..........Luther
FULL CHORUS, ORGAN, ORCHESTRA AND BAND MILITAIRE.
3. Grand March. "Peace Festival." Composed for this occasion and arranged for GRAND ORCHESTRA and MILITARY BAND combined.
4. Aria. *Robert, toi qui j'aime*..........Meyerbeer
Sung by MADAME PAREPA-ROSA.
5. Scena from Il Trovatore, introducing the Anvil Chorus..........Verdi
Will be brought out with GRAND CHORUS, Full Band of One Thousand, One Hundred Anvils, Several Drum Corps, Artillery, Bells, etc. The Anvil part will be performed by One Hundred Members of the Boston Fire Department.
6. Overture Triomphale, on the American National Air, "Hail Columbia," introducing the FULL CHORUS, accompanied by the GRAND ORCHESTRA, MILITARY BAND, and other accompaniments...C. C. Converse

Intermission—Fifteen Minutes.

7. Marche Militaire. "Prince Frederick Carl"......Bilse
BAND OF 1000 PERFORMERS.
8. National Air. "The Star Spangled Banner."
Sung by Madame PAREPA-ROSA, with chorus and orchestral accompaniment.
9. The Harp That Once Thro' Tara's Halls..........Moore
Arranged for FULL CHORUS, GRAND ORCHESTRA, MILITARY BAND and ORGAN.
10. Aria for Trumpet, from "Il Bravo."........Mercadante
Performed by M. ARBUCKLE, with Orchestral Accompaniment.
11. Chorus. "Night Shades no Longer"..........Rossini
GRAND CHORUS, ORGAN and ORCHESTRA.
12. Overture. "Stradella"..........Flotow
REED BAND OF 500 PERFORMERS.
13. Choral. One Hundredth Psalm.
CHORUS, ORGAN, ORCHESTRA, MILITARY BAND, ETC.

The audience are respectfully invited to join in the last verse.

FOURTH DAY.

FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1869. Commencing at 3 o'clock P. M.
ORATORIO AND SYMPHONY.
PART I.

1. Overture.
2. Choral, "To God on High," from "St. Paul," Mendelssohn
3. Symphony, No. 5 (in C Minor)..........Beethoven
1. Allegro molto. 2. Andante con moto. 3. Scherzo allegro, and Finale allegro.
4. Aria, "Lascia chis pianga"..........Handel
Sung by Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS.
5. "Achieved is the Glorious Work." From the "Creation," Haydn
6. "Thanks be to God." From "Elijah."....Mendelssohn

Intermission—Fifteen Minutes.
PART II.

1. *a*—"Sleepers Wake, a Voice is Calling." From "St. Paul"..........Mendelssohn
b—Prayer. From "Moses in Egypt"..........Rossini
2. Inflammatus. From "Stabat Mater"..........Rossini
3. Gloria. From the Twelfth Mass..........Mozart
4. Hallelujah. From the "Messiah"..........Handel

FIFTH DAY.

SATURDAY, June 19, 1869. Commencing at 11 A. M.
CONCERT BY THE CHILDREN OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
With full Orchestral Accompaniment—being the largest Chorus of Children ever brought together.
CONDUCTORS—CARL ZERRAHN, JULIUS EICHBERG and P. S. GILMORE.
ORGANISTS—DR. JOHN H. WILLCOX and J. B. SHARLAND.

The scale upon which it is proposed to carry out this Festival will represent in its MAGNITUDE AND SPLENDOR The greatest cause for National rejoicing that the American people have ever been called upon to celebrate, THE RESTORATION OF PEACE AND UNION THROUGHOUT THE LAND.

It will bring together in fraternal greeting the leading men of the Nation, and people from all parts of the land, and aside from its significance as the First GRAND NATIONAL REUNION Since the close of the War, it will be the Greatest Feast of Sublime and Inspiring Harmony That has ever been heard in any part of the World.

TICKETS NOW ON SALE AT MUSIC HALL.
PRICES.
Single Admission, with Secured Seat, $5 and $3, according to Location.
Single Admission, without Secured Seat, $2. [6 1 tufts
Ticket Office open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Per Order. HENRY G. PARKER, Secretary.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

THREE SEASONS IN EUROPEAN VINEYARDS. By William J. Flagg. Received from Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

This work is a dissertation on vine culture, wine making, and wine drinking in Europe and America. The author passed three seasons in the principal wine-making districts of Europe for the purpose of investigating all the mysteries of vine culture, with a view of obtaining the necessary information for introducing a proper system into the United States. His experiences are related in a pleasant, readable manner, and he is sufficiently minute in his descriptions to give them a practical value to all who are interested in the subject of vine growing in the United States. The work is interesting of itself, and it contains a great deal of practical information about the cultivation of vines, their diseases and cure, wine making and wine drinking as affecting health and morals. It is illustrated with a number of diagrams which explain the methods of planting and growing very clearly, and the usefulness of the work is enhanced by a full index.

We quote the following exhilarating description of a wine-tasting party in the cellar of the Schloss-Johannisberg:—

"Four o'clock had come, and the gods were assembling—that is to say, a party of ladies and gentlemen were descending the steps of a door at the side of the castle, and were about entering that of the cellars which opened close by it. One of them, a lady of the Hungarian type of face, cloaked and hooded for the descent into the lower regions, met me as I drew near, and addressed me in perfect English.

"I told her why I had come to Johannisberg, adding that, had I known, however, of her being there, I should not have taken the liberty.

"'But why not?' she said, 'I'm sure I feel very much obliged to you for taking the trouble.'

"Which made me feel I was no intruder.

"The cellars were right under the schloss. As we entered I could perceive that it was wide and high, arched overhead, and remarkably dry and clean. Numerous candles lighted it brilliantly. At the upper end was a sort of stage scene formed of green-house trees, shrubs, and flowers, and other ornaments, having quite a pretty effect.

"It seemed it was a wine-tasting party, composed of people assembled from the neighborhood, and some friends then on a visit to the princess. And on that day of all others, when wine was to rain down, it was my fortune to be there with my goblet held up!

"After making a tour of the alleys, we reached a place where a table was spread and chairs arranged, around which the company seated themselves. After an explanation from M. Herzmansky that, though her highness had ordered coffee, yet, as it was inconsistent with that perfect equilibrium of the senses and freshness of the organs of taste required where his nectar was to be received, he had taken the liberty of suppressing it, and would at once proceed to place before us samples of different vintages in the order of their merit, beginning with one of the lower grades (all which was explained to me by Count Zechy, next whom I sat), the wine was then served in green Hock glasses of good capacity. The first, and least good of the eight or ten different sorts, was much the best white wine I had ever tasted. It was followed by a better, and then a better, and then a better still, mounting in scale of graduated excellence—the enthusiasm rising, too, in like measure—until the best was reached in form of a cask twenty-one years old—just come to its majority, in the sipping of which one could only exclaim, 'Wonderful! wonderful! 'The bride of the cellar' was yet to come; and she came, radiant and delightful as star-crowned Ariadne, bride of Bacchus.

"Is it expected I should describe these upper Johannisbergers? Epithets, comparatives, and superlatives gave out in exhaustion a long way down the ladder. 'Richness,' 'fineness,' 'softness,' 'body,' 'vinosity,' 'flavor,' 'bouquet,' terms of commerce and of table small-talk, all apply to wine, and are limited in meaning by the finite qualities of their subject. But I am writing of JOHANNISBERGER.

"Shall I talk poetry to it, and try to compass its excellence with figures and flowers of speech? Or shall I quote, where I dare not originate, and make the Great Master of the lyre speak for me? Let us see. He has done his tersest and best when he tells us Ulysses took with him to the isle of the Cyclops wine that was

"'Rich, unadulterate, and fit for gods to drink.'
"'But would the gods themselves be fit
For drink so rich and pure as it?'

"'Look there!' said Count Zechy. I looked up, and saw the scene I have named at the other end of the grotto, slowly rise in the air, floating among clouds of violet and rose, through which shone rays of every iris tint—the scene itself changing, as it moved, into a celestial landscape. For a long while it remained in view. Now it approached and now receded, all the time rising, and so, gently coming and going, and slowly mounting upwards, it passed away.

"Was it 'the bride of the cellar' had made us see this beautiful thing?

"No; it was M. Herzmansky burning Bengal lights among the green-house plants.

"As, in the course of the tasting, I had taken to the quantity of two or three glasses, or maybe more, it is proper I should say something of the effects of those high Johannisbergers.

"To begin, the first effect was the same as poor Proserpine felt when, having tasted the juice of pomegranates grown in Pluto's dominions, she wanted to live there through all eternity. So felt I, in those lower regions of Johannisberger. After partaking of the charmed fruit, I was spell-bound, and tore myself not easily away.

"Coffee excites the brain, and tea the liver, with an unbalanced action. Hasheesh and opium are liars which cheat the senses with unreal objects, born of the vapors of the brain they disorder. But wine acts honestly on the real, and, while exalting the action of every part within us, and the effect of every object without us, works only with the actual and the true. Accordingly, as I drove down hill, the working of the spell that lay in the kiss upon my lips the cellar's bride gave glorified all the wide Rhineland, already glorious with the sunset, giving to the waters a brighter sparkle, and deepening the purple of the shadowy hills. By the same power, every event since the morning came over the mind again and again, with repeated titillations of memory's chord, multiplying that one delightful day into many. I was contented with all things and all events, for all had treated me well. The river and the hills had pleased me; the air and skies had been amiable; the people I had met had been polite and kind; and I realized most vividly—what was true most really—that the heavens were good, and the earth was good, and the fruits of it passing description—that this was the best possible of worlds, and the queen of its queens the Princess Metternich."

—From Parmelee & Co., No. 738 Sansom street, we have received "Laws of Business for all the States in the Union, with Forms and Directions for all Transactions," by Theophilus Parsons, LL.D. As a writer on law, Professor Parsons has no equal in the country; he is clear and concise in style, and has the rare faculty of making a dry subject interesting to the ordinary reader. The present work is an admirable digest for popular use, and the various subjects are discussed in such a clear and forcible manner that it cannot fail to be of the greatest practical benefit to citizens of all classes who wish to know what their rights and duties are. It contains chapters on commercial law in general; on infants or minors; married women and their rights; sales; guaranty; payment; notes and bills of exchange; agency; partnership; arbitration; carriage of goods and passengers by railroads and other carriers; patents; copyrights; statute of limitations; interest and usury; bankruptcy; shipping; marine, fire, and life insurance; deeds of land; mortgages of land; mortgages of personal property; leases; liens of mechanics and material men; pensions for soldiers and sailors; the recovery of debts; wills; executors and administrators; guardians; the stamp act; and other topics, all of which are discussed concisely, but with sufficient fullness for all practical purposes. The work is handsomely printed and substantially bound, and it will be sold only by subscription.

—From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received "Poems of Rural Life" by William Barnes, "Handy Volume" Edition. We spoke in warm terms of praise respecting these poems when they first appeared some months ago, and we again heartily commend them to the lovers of genuine poetry. There is beauty and freshness about the graceful little idyls scattered through the volume, and the homeliest subjects are treated with a tenderness and fine poetic feeling that give them a charm that is lacking in many more pretentious efforts. These poems contain the genuine poetry of the fields, the flowers, and rural life, and the shepherds and shepherdesses of the quaint Dorsetshire idyls are no mock heroines, but real lads and lasses such as Burns has glorified, and such as Mr. Barnes has met all his life in the lanes and cottages of the quiet country which has furnished him with the subjects of his verse.

—From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received *Our Boys and Girls*, edited by Oliver Optic, for Saturday, June 12.

Foreign Notes.

—The Bodleian Library, at Oxford, is to be enlarged, as it has not proper room for all its books and manuscripts. The University are going to build new examination-schools on the site of the old Angel Inn; and they will give up the whole ground-floor of the present Bodleian building to the library.

—A cromlech in the island of Jersey has been recently opened. This proved to be a small but undisturbed cromlech, in plan a parallelogram, consisting of an avenue of upright slabs running nearly east and west, closed at both ends by broad slabs, and whose centre is covered with three capstones. Apparently, the two end capstones, which would have completed the structure, have been taken away. The northern side slabs were seven in number, and all tilted inwards by the pressure of accumulated sand. The southern side was composed of five larger slabs, with a slight inclination outwards from the same cause. The three capstones averaged seven by three feet, but were slightly deranged from their original site and slipped between the supporting rocks. The length of the structure is twenty feet by four broad, inside, and the depth of the side slabs averages four feet six inches. Under the upper layer of the white sand was found very fine dark soil. In the northwest corner broken pottery was found, and as the working proceeded urns were discovered, all on the north side, nine of which have been preserved, and are more or less perfect; slight traces of osseous interment, and a few fragments of charred ash, whether vegetable or not is uncertain, were discovered. A stone amulet, drilled with two holes, apparently for suspension, and a few flint flakes, were also found; the jars were always placed within small cists of flat sea-worn stones. One curious feature, which is generally apparent in similar structures, was here wanting; no layer of limpet shells was met with, which probably indicates the interments as being of a secondary or later period. Mr. Lukis has preserved several ancient bronze wedges, which were picked up in this locality. It is hoped that strangers will not be allowed to carry away these valuable curiosities—valuable only, however, when associated with the localities in which they were found.

—The British Archæological Society of Rome has ended its proceedings for the season. The weekly lectures and excursions were continued so long as there were any English or Americans in Rome. Mr. Parker concluded the series with an account of recent excavations, and announced that, for want of funds, they could not be continued during the summer. The latest discovery was of remains of the Thermæ of Severus and Commodus, on the opposite side of the Via Appia to those of Antoninus. Mr. Parker announced that the "Lecture on the Ancient Streets of Rome, and the Roads in its Neighborhood," had been printed for members, with an engraving of the foss-ways, or hollow-ways.

—The Emperor is so highly displeased with the choice recently made by the French Academy in filling up vacancies, that he has written to the perpetual secretary to say that he shall be glad to dispense with the usual ceremony of receiving the new academicians. In truth both M. Barbier and M. d'Haussonville have never spared the Bonaparte dynasty, and "The Relations between the Church of Rome and the First Empire," which the latter gentleman is now publishing, is a violent indictment brought against the Emperor Napoleon for his haughty and insolent dealings with Rome.

—According to letters from Jerusalem, the Marquis of Bute is edifying the dwellers in that city by his piety and his liberality. He passes long hours in tears and prayer at the various spots where the last scenes of the Passion are supposed to have been enacted. His lordship's almoner, Monsignor Capel, has been preaching in English to large bodies of pilgrims belonging to numerous English and American creeds, and his remarkable eloquence brings together a large and heterogeneous audience, whenever it is known that he is likely to occupy the pulpit in the chapel of the Ecce Homo.

—One of the most important reforms announced by the Turkish Government is the establishment of a civil code, which will be binding on all the subjects of the Sultan, without distinction of creed. A legislative commission is to be appointed for this purpose under the direction of Ali Pasha. This commission will be instructed to commence its labors by a careful examination of all the precepts of the Koran relating to the civil organization of society, with the object of using them as a basis for the new code. The Koran will then no longer be, as hitherto, the official text-book for courts of justice, but only be recognized as an authority in questions of dogma and religious practice. This reform will doubtless be violently opposed by the clergy and the Turks of the old school, but it has been approved by the Sultan and his Ministers, and steps are already being taken for introducing it. Another question which is now under the consideration of the Council of State is a proposed alteration in the mode of collecting the taxes. At present all taxes in the empire are farmed out to speculators, who pay fixed sums to the Government, which in certain provinces amount to barely one-half of the contributions imposed on the inhabitants. The Government will in future receive the taxes through its own officials, as in other European countries.

—It must be admitted that the new words and phrases which French writers occasionally add to the language are often exceedingly pointed and expressive. M. Nestor Roqueplan has been very happy in his efforts in this direction. It is he who invented *le gandin*, and baptized *la cocotte*. During the reign of Louis Philippe, observing how invariably when the *grisette* made a step upwards in the path of immorality she hired an apartment in the Quartier Laffitte (then extremely fashionable), he renamed her *lorette*, and the word is likely to endure. The tribe of little consumptive, rickety, scrofulous children which abound in Paris received from him the name of *les petits crevés*, and just now he has invented *la Parisine*, an expression which is henceforth to indicate a new type of feminine individuality among the *Parisiennes*.

—A French journal is responsible for the following:—In a certain small provincial town one of the residents, M. A. B., found that his house was rendered both damp and dark by the contiguity of a large tree which was inconveniently near to his windows. He would gladly have had it cut down, but the tree belonged to the commune and was not to be meddled with. Being a man of resources, he sent for insertion to one of the Paris papers the following paragraph:—"There is still in existence one of the trees of liberty of the date of 1793. It may be seen at X., close to the house of M. A. B., and the passers by reverently uncover their heads to this venerable witness of our grandest struggles and our most illustrious victory." Three days afterwards an order came from the prefecture in Paris for the Mayor of X. to cause the said tree to be cut down—which was accordingly done forthwith.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4½

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, applications may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to
Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist,
No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
No. 678 BROADWAY, New York,
No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston.
1⅜ Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1027 WALNUT St. [5 12]

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, May, 15, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The books are now open for subscription and payment of the new stock of this Company. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 18 30t Treasurer.

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER,
2 16 Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1869.
Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third street.
The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 3 60t] Treasurer.
NOTE.—The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on or before June 15.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.
This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots, clear of all incumbrance, on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.
We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given.
To societies desiring large tracts of land a liberal reduction will be made.
ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4½

WINDOW GLASS.
The subscribers are manufacturing daily, 10,000 feet of best quality of
AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS.
They are also constantly receiving importations of
FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.
Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at lowest market rates.
EVANS, SHARP & WESTCOATT.
5 29 3m No. 613 MARKET Street, Philada.

FURNITURE.

FOR
BARGAINS IN FURNITURE
GO TO
RICHMOND & CO.,
No. 45 South SECOND Street,
6 5 1m ABOVE CHESNUT, EAST SIDE.

PAPER HANGINGS.

PAPER HANGINGS,
Window Shades,
LACE CURTAINS,
AND
UPHOLSTERY GOODS GENERALLY.
The only House in Philadelphia combining the above branches.
We keep the best PAPER HANGERS and UPHOLSTERERS in the city, and all our work is first-class.
CARRINGTON, DE ZOUCHE & CO.,
SOUTHEAST CORNER
THIRTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 18 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

DEPOT
FRENCH AND AMERICAN
PAPER HANGINGS,
Nos. 11 and 13 N. NINTH Street.
AN ASSORTMENT OF
French and American Wall Papers,
Original in Design, Elaborate in Finish, Unsurpassed in Quality, and Incomparable in Price.
A force of workmen who combine taste with skill, execution with promptness.
In store, and arriving monthly per Paris steamer, the richest and most complete assortment of DECORATIONS and EMBLEMATICAL DESIGNS, suitable for Hall, Mansion, or Cottage.
The above now ready for inspection, and a visit is most earnestly requested by
3 27 stuth3m HENRY S. MATLACK.

PAPER HANGINGS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
NAGLE, COOKE & EWING,
LATE WITH
HOWELL & BROTHERS,
No. 1338 CHESNUT Street,
5 6thstu2m PHILADELPHIA.

BEAN & WARD,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS,
NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18½

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh, Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25½

REFRIGERATORS.

SAVERY'S PATENT
COMBINED DINING-ROOM
Water-Cooler and Refrigerator.
This article has a tank for ice and water, of iron, enameled, arranged in such a manner as to cool an enameled iron chamber, both being covered with an ornamental walnut case; in the chamber, butter, milk, and other provisions can be kept cool and sweet; the ice in the water-tank is not wasted, but supplies at all times cool water for drinking purposes, all being perfectly free from the taste of zinc, or any other substance that can in any way be detrimental to health; and as this article is intended for the dining-room, its superintendence is easy and convenient, and it cannot fail to recommend itself to all housekeepers as a useful as well as an ornamental piece of furniture. Nos. 3 and 4 are set on legs and answer the purposes of side tables in dining-rooms.
We manufacture four sizes:—Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4—holding respectively 2, 4, 6, and 8 gallons. No. 1 is small, and is suitable only for very small families, or for milk and butter. No. 4 for large families, boarding-houses, etc. Nos. 2 and 3 are intermediate sizes.
They can be had of any responsible furnishing store, or of the manufacturers, SAVERY & CO.,
Nos. 614 and 616 MARKET Street,
AND
Corner South FRONT and REED Streets,
5 10 1m Philadelphia.

REFRIGERATORS AND WATER-COOLERS, finished in the best manner, and lower than elsewhere.
J. W. WEYMER,
No. 52 N. SIXTH Street.
OLD ONES REPAIRED. 6 5 1m

TERRA COTTA WORKS.

GLOUCESTER TERRA COTTA WORKS
DIXEY & CO.
STORE AND OFFICE
NO. 122 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE ARCH,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURERS OF
DOUBLE GLAZED VITRIFIED
DRAIN PIPES,
With Branches, Bends, Sleeves, Traps, etc.
DRAINING TILE, PAVEMENT TILE,
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL CHIMNEY TOPS,
HOT-AIR FLUES,
HOPPERS,
GARDEN VASES,
STATUARY, ETC.
OWNERS, BUILDERS, AND CONTRACTORS
Will consult their interests by giving us a call.
Having a large supply of all kinds constantly on hand, and delivered at the shortest notice.
Respectfully soliciting your orders, we are, yours
5 31f DIXEY & CO.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUREAU VERITAS
(FRENCH LLOYDS).
INTERNATIONAL REGISTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS.
THE REGISTER VERITAS, containing the Classification of Vessels surveyed in the Continental, British and American ports, for the year 1869, is FOR SALE by the Agents in New York.
ALF MERIAN & CO.,
4 26 No. 49 EXCHANGE PLACE.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 5½

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
in 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND an other Jewelry of the latest designs
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Sold Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27½

ESTABLISHED 1828.
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 21] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

SOFA BED.

HOVER'S PATENT
COMBINATION SOFA BED
is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed and it is impossible for it to get out of order.
Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.
H. F. HOVER,
OWNER AND SOLE MANUFACTURER,
1 26 tuths6m No 0 South SECOND Street.

DYEING AND PRINTING.

ESTABLISHED 1819.
The New York Dyeing and Printing Establishment,
STATEN ISLAND,
No. 40 North EIGHTH Street (West Side), Philadelphia; No. 98 DUANE Street, and 752 BROADWAY, New York.
This old and well-known Company are prepared, as usual, with the highest degree of skill and the most approved machinery, TO DYE, CLEANSE, and FINISH every variety of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS, and PIECE GOODS, in their usual superior manner.
GARMENTS CLEANSED WHOLE. [3 11 thstu¼
NOTE—This is our only office in Philadelphia.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
PAINTINGS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES.
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
3 15 Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

JOHN SMITH,
LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTURER,
BIBLE AND PRINT PUBLISHER,
And Wholesale Dealer in
AMERICAN AND FRENCH CLOCKS AND REGULATORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Also, General Agent for the sale of the "Eureka" Patent Condensing Coffee and Tea Pots—something that every family should have, and by which they can save fifty per cent.
Trade supplied at a liberal discount.
4 15 3m No. 916 ARCH STREET.

1115. WM. T. HOPKINS' 1115
LADIES' EMPORIUM.
NO. 1115 CHESNUT STREET (GIRARD ROW).
Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city in all the following lines:—
Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.
Coteil, Satine, and Janes Corsets, in eight different styles, manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1·60 to $5.
33 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS, from $1 to $7.
14 varieties of extra handsome Whalebone Corsets, from 75 cents to $2·50.
Shoulder Braces, Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.
Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset, highly recommended by physicians, from $3 to $7.
FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.
52 Bartram Fantom's Family Sewing Machines, being gratuitously distributed to our customers for the purpose of getting them introduced. 2 25 3m

WINES.

HER MAJESTY
CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10f

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN
BUILDING HARDWARE,
8 5] No. 434 RACE Street.

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!
WILLIAM D. ROGERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
1009 and 1011 CHESNUT STREET.
Superior Carriages of my own manufacture built for the
DRIVING SEASON
OF
1869,
COMBINING
STYLE,
DURABILITY, AND
ELEGANCE OF FINISH
Attention given to repairing. [417 stuth 3m
Carriages Stored and Insurance effected.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT.
A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand
CARRIAGES,
INCLUDING
Coupe Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies
Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths
For Sale at Reduced Prices.

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. 1869
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.
1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1869
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.
1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1869
FLORIDA FLOOING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. 1869
WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1869
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.
1869 SEASONED POPLAR. 1869
SEASONED CHERRY.
ASH.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
HICKORY.
1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1869
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW.
1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1869
CAROLINA H. T. SILLS.
NORWAY SCANTLING.
1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. 1869
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11½ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

ESLER & BROTHER'S
U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
Nos. 24, 26 and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.
We offer this season to the trade a larger and more superior stock of
Wood Mouldings, Brackets, Balusters, Newell Posts, Etc.
The stock is made from a careful selection of Michigan Lumber, from the mills direct, and we invite builders and contractors to examine it before purchasing elsewhere.
Turning and Scroll Work in all its varieties. 5 6 2m

LUMBER UNDER COVER.
ALWAYS DRY.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
3 29 No. 924 RICHMOND Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼.
SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS,
FORREST BUILDINGS,
NO. 119 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILA.,
And Marble Buildings,
No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
H. HOWSON,
Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON,
Attorney at Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 6 1 1m

PATENT OFFICE.
PATENTS PROCURED IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.
Inventors wishing to take out Letters Patent for New Inventions are advised to consult with C. H. EVANS, N. W. corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia, whose facilities for prosecuting cases before the Patent Office are unsurpassed by any other agency. Circulars containing full information to inventors can be had on application. Models made secretly.
C. H. EVANS,
3 4thstu¼ N. W. Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT.

PATENTS PROCURED IN THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.
EDWARD BROWN,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,
3 13 stuth3m No. 311 WALNUT Street.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

MT. VERNON HOTEL,
81 Monument street, Baltimore.
Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine.
On the European Plan.
D. P. MORGAN.

AGRICULTURAL.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER,
3 3 tf Delanco, N. J.

GO-AHEADITIVENESS.

For The Evening Telegraph.

A trait of character supposed to be almost peculiar to our "Down East" brethren, heretofore. But we would admonish them to take care of their laurels, for there are in our city of "Brotherly Love" some modest, unassuming men identified with the lumber interest of Pennsylvania, who, springing from obscurity, are astonishing "old fogyism" with the extent and magnitude of their undertakings, and the indomitable energy with which they are prosecuting them to a successful issue.

The wide range of our own almost limitless pine forests cannot circumscribe their enterprise. Millions of feet of lumber reach our wharves and depots from the far-off Canadas, via lake, railroad, and canal, forming almost an unbroken line of trade from that remote region. Where but a few years since was unbroken silence, there are now bustling and restive communities of industry and hard labor.

Not content with causing the busy hum of industry to permeate every nook of the frigid North, they turn with genial smile to the God-forsaken South, the land of the orange and pomegranate, the land flowing with honey, and clothed with the habiliments of perpetual spring.

These are the right kind of Reconstructionists; instead of weeping and wailing over the forlorn and devastated land of flowers, they go there, with their money, as well their fraternal feelings towards their erring brethren; saying to them, expressively, by their example, Look up, repine not, but put your shoulder to the wheel, and work out a glorious destiny for yourselves and your posterity."

Such are the men now engaged in the evergreen forests of the Carolinas, who, while they draw from the unresisting hand of the restored landholder the rich contributions to commerce, they return, reciprocally, the means of redeeming their exhausted plantations from poverty to fertility, and to procure available, efficient labor, come from what quarter it may—a very desirable object, being deprived of their slave labor—a blessing for which many lift their voices, noon and night, in thanksgiving to Him "who doeth all things well" in the administration of his providence.

The special work of resuscitation to which I would call your attention, and to which should be stretched forth, the ready hand of; material aid, has been inaugurated under the auspices of a number of our esteemed citizens and lumber merchants on Delaware avenue, in the high swamps of North Carolina. They have commenced operations on their purchase, near the town bearing the ever cherished and Providence-favored name of our own beloved "Washington" (a good augury of success), on a scale of grandeur, yet reasonable economy, that gives the earnest of complete success and great profit to those who will identify themselves with the great movement of retrieving a ruined yet fascinating, district of our common country from desolation to thrift and cheering prosperity.

Who will step forward now with their surplus capital to make up to these gentlemen the small sum necessary to give them unquestioned power to perform a work grand and noble, because peaceful and Godlike in its objects? Where are the philanthropists who are announcing through our journals—and we give them our warmest confidence—their attachment to the sentiment of "Peace on earth and good-will to all mankind"? Let them "advance to the front" now, "for by their works ye shall know them," and come to the rescue. These gentlemen have now subscribed stock to the amount of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, in large and small subscriptions, and only require a further sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to accomplish the attainment of their most ardent wishes.

In the antecedents of the gentlemen embarked in the business, you have the surest guarantee of integrity, and profitable reimbursement and future revenue from this mine of wealth.

The "Hiring Fairs" in England.

A London paper says:—

"We are called a civilized people, and flatter ourselves that we deserve the name as well as any nation of the globe. It is nothing but an idle calumny to say that we sell our wives at Smithfield; for whatever goes on of that kind is transacted decorously in Tyburnia or Belgravia. We are thought to be also a proud and self-respecting country, in which the dignity of the human being is asserted by equal laws and Christian customs. Hence it appears rather startling to find in provincial journals such quotations as that which we cull from the report of the Whitsuntide hiring-fair at Kendal, in Westmoreland. 'The hiring was very well attended,' we read, 'and business was brisk. The rates of wages asked and paid were good. Girls demanded from £4 to £9 10s. for the half-year; lads, half-grown to eighteen years of age, obtained £9; boys from £5 to £7; and full-grown able-bodied men, of whom there were few in the market, hired themselves readily at wages ranging from £11 to £14 for the six months.' The public rubs its eyes, perhaps, and imagines that this is a paragraph transposed by mistake from the columns of 'Produce Market.' Not so?—it is the serious and matter-of-fact quotation of a day's traffic in the English labor-mart, the like of which goes on in very many British towns besides pretty little Kendal. Those who have visited the quiet metropolis of the Lake Country will remember the Market Hall and the space in front of that building.

"On 'White Saturday,' every year, that part of the town is the rendezvous for all the young men and maidens wanting employment, with all the agricultural hands of the vicinity who are also 'out of a job.' They come in from various parts of the country like sheep and bullocks arriving at a fair. Nor are the lads and lasses of the hills and dales by any means a bad-looking sample of the human animal. The fresh uplands and moist skies of the district breed an apple-cheeked and sturdy race, contrasting brightly with the herds of anguish children reared under the Lincolnshire gang system, or with the shambling, pig-eyed people whom we may see at some other statute fairs. By the north country Blouzelindas and their swains the hiring-day at Whitsuntide is looked upon as a pleasant holiday. The town is all ready for them, with flags and bands, fineries in the drapers' shops, public houses in full flood of beer and strong drink, together with dancing places, provided for the hours when the buying and selling of the human cattle-market shall have ceased. To the same place come the 'measters' of the country round—plump-cheeked also, and top-booted—looking about for a likely wench to scrub and clean, a lad to mind the horse, a cook-maid, and a carter; with very little idea, probably, that there is any moral distinction between 'God's image' and the quadrupeds which can be bought on the same spot at other times.

"The market opens, and these young men and women, for all the world like a huge drove of north-country stock, lump themselves together to be looked at. By no bashfulness does the buyer or the seller spoil his chance. A Durham ox could not stand more composedly over its handful of hay while the grazier pinches its aitch-bone and depreciates its short ribs, than the apple-cheeked Westmoreland maiden awaits inspection while she cracks her pocket full of nuts. The 'measters' enter the drove, and deliberately survey the articles offered for public purchase. If the supply is plentiful, the buyers can be as nice in choosing as they please. If demand exceeds supply, the long-limbed boys and gawky girls soon find it out, and stand up for good prices.

"The grotesque roughness of the scene may be better imagined than described; for the language of a cattle fair, as well as its bucolic morals, are all transferred upon the occasion to the bazaar of bipeds. 'Character' is a point about which very few think of speaking—why, indeed, should you want to know the character of gowned and smocked, any more than of horned or woolled stock, beyond what can be learned from the evidence of your own eyes? The Kendal farmers and dalesmen go up and down the watchful groups of men and women with a critical gaze, till presently they light upon the strapping wench or sturdy lad calculated to meet their requirements. A compliment about as delicate as a cabbage-stalk is passed, and the would-be employer inquires what the 'lad' or 'lass' wants in the way of wage. If the terms are altogether too high, a snort of refusal disposes of the negotiations; if there seems any chance of mutual agreement, a long and cunning chaffer takes place, after which the pair adjourn to the large stone in the centre of the market ground. That portion of the ceremony has been made necessary by immemorial tradition; the bargain must be ratified upon the 'stone,' and, once ratified there, it binds the 'high contracting parties.'

"So the market goes on, till all or nearly all the 'measters' are suited with servants or farm hands. Generally, the engagement is so made as to give the servant a holiday before he is required to begin the work, and money, in the shape of a 'handsell,' always passes between master and man. Consequently the next scene of the hiring-fair is a sort of rude carnival, in which the public houses and less innocent places manage to secure most of the superfluous cash. The young women go to the drapers for finery; the young men to the drinking-bars; and both meet afterwards at the dancing-rooms. They get home—some of them—on the same night; the others reach their abodes when their money and credit are gone; none of them knowing anything about the persons by whom they have been hired, or the houses in which they are to live. If, on coming from the fair, they are sober enough to remember the address of their purchaser, they present themselves on the appointed day, after the fashion of bought and branded animals, and get their stable—called a "bedroom"—and their provender—called "meals"—for a specified time; the law not allowing them to be exactly tethered by the head or hobbled by the legs.

"A more questionable mode of establishing social relations it would be difficult to conceive; but, before visiting it with wholesale condemnation, we must remember the peculiar circumstances under which it arose. Hiring fairs—or, as they are called in Scotland, 'feeing markets'—are the remnants of a half barbarous time, during which the country was sparsely peopled, and the communication between separate districts so fitful and rare, that the inhabitants met only at the quarterly or half-yearly fairs. At that time it was only by means of such markets that farmers could get servants; and, in primitive days, before the feudal bond between the employers and their dependants had been loosened, there was nothing degrading or demoralizing in such a spectacle as that which has just been witnessed at Kendal. But those primitive times have for ever passed away. In Scotland the hiring-fairs are now acknowledged by the farmers to be incentives to vice; and for years these intelligent agriculturists have been making a strenuous effort to obtain competent servants by means of registration offices. Strangely enough, the endeavor has been regarded by many magnates with apathy, if not with positive disfavor.

"Some rural lords seem to admire the spectacle at which we have glanced; to think it natural, convenient, and even picturesque. Persons of otherwise reasonable judgments actually regard hiring-fairs and statute-fairs, and all the other scenes where English men and women stand for sale in droves, as idylic and pretty—the subject for a charming picture rather than for any dissatisfied comments. In reality, old as it may be, this custom of British rural life is open to grave practical objections; and when the Legislature has a little spare time to contemplate the condition of the agricultural population, such places as Kendal Fair cannot be omitted from the survey. How much modesty or womanly feeling, we wonder, can a country damsel take away from the market-stone, where she has stood all the morning, to have her personal appearance appraised and her physical advantages canvassed! The Kendal farmers would probably say that she carried away as much as she brought—which is probably little enough. But these herd-like gatherings of men and women on the same spot, and after the same manner, like beasts for the plough and the shambles, rank among the very causes which keep the agricultural race down to so low a grade."

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates, and
No. 818 WALNUT Street.

2 17¼

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!

Agents wanted for interior counties.

4 28tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—We are prepared to furnish English imported ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT In quantities to suit. This roofing was used to cover the Paris Exhibition in 1867.

MERCHANT & CO.,
4 29 3m Nos. 517 and 519 MINOR Street.

ROOFING.—LITTLE & CO., "THE LIVE ROOFERS," No. 1238 MARKET Street. Every description of Old and Leaky Roofs made tight and warranted to keep in repair for five years. Old Tin Roofs made equal to new. A trial only required to insure satisfaction. Orders promptly attended to. 3 8 3m

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years.

HAMILTON & COORFER,
2 3 156m No. 45 S. TENTH Street.

FINANCIAL.

THE
GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD
IS FINISHED.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
BOUGHT AND SOLD.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
5 11 1m PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 4 1 3m

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO
NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12 2¼

CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
No. 20 South THIRD Street,
4 2 PHILADELPHIA.

LEDYARD & BARLOW
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE
TO
No. 19 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.

Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers' Rates. 1 28 6m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS,
Philadelphia and New York.

DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London,
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credi
1 2tf Available Throughout Europe.

STERLING & WILDMAN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 110 S. THIRD St., Phila.,
Special Agents for the Sale of
Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Dated 1867, due in 1887. Interest Seven Per Cent., payable half yearly, on the first of April and first of October, clear of State and United States taxes. At present these bonds are offered at the low price of 80 and accrued interest, in currency.

Pamphlets containing Maps, Reports, and full information on hand for distribution, and will be sent by mail on application.

Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange at market rates.

Dealers in Stocks, Bonds, Loans, Gold, etc. 5 7 1m

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers
No. 39 South THIRD Street.

Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26¼

SAMUEL WORK. FRANCIS F. MILNE.
WORK & MILNE,
BANKERS,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD S., PHILADELPHIA

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 24, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7·30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1·00 and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 and 5·15 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·15 A. M., 1·00, and 6·15 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M., and 1·50 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 2·35 and 5·20 A. M., and 10·55 P. M., passing Reading at 4·30 and 7·05 A. M., and 12·50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M. and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 5 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 4·35, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. for Freehold.

At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30 and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9·30 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9·30 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1, and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·25 A. M., 9·30 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·35 P. M., 7·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·25 A. M., 7·40 A. M., 10·10 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·45 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12·30 P. M. and 5·45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5·30 A. M. and 1·45 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7·40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M. will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·35 P. M., and car will be attached to Local train at Media.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7·15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6·00 A. M. LLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10¼ WIGeneral Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 26, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	9·30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·30 P. M.
" arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	11·15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	12·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	6·25 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·50 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	4·10 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1 General Superintendent.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1¼ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets.
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30¼

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.
JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE, [4 1
No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

DR. KINKELIN CAN BE CONSULTED ON all diseases of a certain specialty. Office hours, 8 to 8. No. 33 S. ELEVENTH Street. 5 6

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale at No. 313 S. Sixteenth street.
HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, GRAND PIANO, MIRROR, HANDSOME VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,

June 9, at 10 o'clock, at No. 313 S. Sixteenth street, by catalogue, the entire furniture, comprising handsome walnut parlor suit, covered with crimson-figured brocatelle; superior walnut dining-room and chamber furniture, cottage chamber suit, two walnut secretaries and bookcases, lady's escritoire, superior rosewood grand piano-forte, made by George Steck; oval French plate mantel mirror, three handsome walnut wardrobes, buffet sideboard extension table, French mantel clock, mattresses, china and glassware; handsome velvet, Brussels, and other carpets; refrigerator, kitchen utensils, etc. etc. [6 7 2t

May be examined on the morning of sale at 8 o'clock.

SALE OF LIQUORS.
On Wednesday, June 9,
At 12 o'clock, noon, at the Auction Store,
1 quarter cask Holland Gin,
1 do Irish Whisky,
1 do Jamaica Rum,
1 do Sherry Wine,
4 demijohns Port Wine, Scotch Whisky, Blackberry and Ginger Brandy.
Samples one hour previous to sale. 1t

Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, 6 HYDRANTS, BILLIARD TABLES, SAILMAKERS' SEWING MACHINES, FIRE-PROOF SAFES, HANDSOME VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC. ETC.
On Thursday Morning,

June 10, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior household furniture, comprising—Handsome walnut suits, covered with plush, reps, and hair-cloth; superior library and dining-room furniture, walnut and cottage chamber suits, superior oak bookcase, three walnut secretaries and bookcases, wardrobes, sideboards, etageres, extension, centre, and bouquet tables; 4 suits rep and lace window curtains, fine hair mattresses and feather beds, china and glassware, large assortment of office furniture; superior fire-proof safe, made by Farrel & Herring; 3 plate showcases, refrigerators, chandeliers, sailmakers' sewing machine, stove, handsome velvet, Brussels, and other carpets, etc.

Also, sailmakers' sewing machine.

Also, superior rosewood billiard table, marble beds, balls, cues, counters, etc., complete.

Also, superior musical box, plays 12 tunes.

Also, superior two-wheel velocipede.

Also, 6 hydrants. 6 8 2t

ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELRY—JULES JURGENSEN WATCH, SUPERIOR CHRONOMETER, ETC.
On Thursday next,

June 10, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Auction Rooms, will be sold, for account of whom it may concern—

Very elegant solitaire brilliant diamond stud, weighs 3½ karats.

Very elegant solitaire brilliant diamond pin, weighs 3 karats.

Very elegant solitaire brilliant diamond ring, a gem.

Two pair elegant solitaire brilliant diamond ear-rings.

Two pair elegant cluster brilliant diamond ear-rings.

One set elegant cluster brilliant diamond ear-rings and breech.

Pair elegant emerald and brilliant diamond ear-rings.

Elegant diamond ring, 22 brilliants.

Elegant diamond cross, 19 brilliants.

Fifteen diamond, emerald, and ruby rings and pins.

One genuine Jules Jurgensen independent seconds watch, 18k., gold hunting case.

Extra fine chronometer stem-winder, nickel movement, full jewelled, 18 karat gold hunting case; superior lever watch, independent ¼ seconds, 18k., gold hunting case; extra fine stem-winding watch, 18k. gold hunting case and chain. 6 8 2t

Peremptory Sale, Nos. 142 and 144 North Ninth street.
STOCK OF LOOKING-GLASSES, FRAMES, FINE CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS, PHOTOGRAPHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,

June 11, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, at Nos. 142 and 144 North Ninth street, the stock of looking-glasses, handsome walnut and gilt frames, large assortment of fine chromo-lithographs, framed and unframed, engravings, photographs, etc. etc.

Being the stock of Mr. W. H. Morgan, who is declining the business. 6 7 4t

May be examined on the morning of sale at 8 o'clock.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom St.

SALE OF A MUSEUM OF CURIOSITIES.
On Wednesday,

June 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, Dr. Morgan's extensive Museum of Curiosities, Relics, Coins, etc.

They are now open for examination daily, at the auction store, with catalogues.

The sale will be continued daily until the whole are disposed of. 6 7 2t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

Extensive Sale at the Auction Rooms.
ELEGANT WALNUT PARLOR, DINING-ROOM, AND CHAMBER SUITS, 9 Large and Very Fine French Plate Mantel and Pier Mirrors, Rich-toned Cabinet Organ, Rosewood Case; Lace Window Curtains, Spring and Other Mattresses, Sideboards, Extension Tables, Dining-room Chairs, Fine China and Glassware, Set Elegant Mantel Vases, Superior Fire-proof Safes, made by Farrel & Herring, Lillie, and others; Book-cases, Superior Refrigerators, Handsome Velvet, English, Brussels, and Other Carpets, etc.
On Wednesday Morning,

June 9, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, by catalogue, an extensive assortment of Handsome New and Second-hand Household Furniture, etc.

Also, large and superior Electric Machine, with apparatus. 6 7 2t

Sale No. 506 North Ninth street.
VERY SUPERIOR WALNUT PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, FINE FRENCH PLATE PIER MIRROR, HANDSOME VELVET AND IMPERIAL CARPETS, ETC. ETC.
On Thursday Morning,

10th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 506 North Ninth street, above Buttonwood, the entire very superior household furniture, etc. [6 5 4t

No. 417 Bridge avenue, Camden, N. J.
SUPERIOR WALNUT PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, FINE BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, MATTRESSES, ETC.
On Thursday Afternoon,

June 10, at 2 o'clock, at No. 417 Bridge avenue, Camden, N. J., the entire household furniture, etc. [6 5 4t

Sale at 1318 North Sixth street.
ELEGANT CARVED WALNUT FURNITURE, WALNUT AND MAHOGANY CHAMBER SUITS, SCHOMACKER 7⅓ OCTAVE PIANO-FORTE, FINE FRENCH PLATE MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, BRONZES, HANDSOME VELVET CARPETS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,

June 14, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1318 North Sixth street, by catalogue, the entire furniture, including elegant carved walnut parlor suit, covered with fine hair cloth, 10 pieces; carved walnut etageres, centre and bouquet tables to match; elegant rosewood 7⅓ octave piano-forte, made by Schomacker; fine French plate mantel and pier mirrors, bronze figures, two French mantel clocks, fancy ornaments, suit elegant walnut chamber furniture, elegant wardrobe to match; handsome suit mahogany chamber furniture, elegant wardrobe to match; walnut secretary bookcase, hair mattresses, fine cut glassware, French china plated ware, liquor case, kitchen furniture and utensils, paintings and engravings, handsome velvet, imperial, and other carpets, etc. The furniture was made to order by Henkels, and is equal to new.

May be examined at 8 o'clock on the morning of sale. [6 5 7t

Sale at No. 1130 S. Ninth street.
HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, FINE FRENCH PLATE PIER MIRROR, HANDSOME BRUSSELS CARPETS, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

15th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1130 S. Ninth street, below Washington avenue, the entire very superior walnut household furniture, etc.

May be seen early on the morning of sale. 6 8 6t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On Thursday Morning,
June 10, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 6 4 5t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, CANTON MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,

June 11, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings; 1000 rolls Canton mattings, oil cloths, etc. 6 5 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning,
June 14, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 6 8 5t

BY LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET Street.

On Wednesday Morning,
June 9, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit,
LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF 1250 LOTS WHITE GOODS, LINEN GOODS, HDKFS, NOTTINGHAM GOODS, CURTAINS, ETC.

Also, by order of Kelley Manufacturing Company, New York,
2200 DOZEN HOOP SKIRTS.
Also, by order of a well-known Importing House,
SPECIAL OFFERING SILK FANS.
Also, full lines Linen Fans.
Also, on Wednesday, June 9,
SPECIAL SALE 450 CASES STRAW GOODS.

The sale will comprise the greatest variety of seasonable and desirable goods yet offered.

The special attention of the entire trade is solicited. [1t

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC. ETC.
On Thursday Morning,

June 10, at 10 o'clock, including a large line of city-made goods.

N. B.—Sale every Monday and Thursday. 6 7 3t

BY B. SCOTT, JR. SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

JAMES HUNT, AUCTIONEER, S. W. CORner FIFTH and SOUTH Streets.

REGULAR SALES at the Auction Store, every SATURDAY Morning, of Household Furniture, Housekeeping Articles, etc., received from families quitting housekeeping. 5 25 12t

KEENAN, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, NO 112 N. FRONT Street. [1 22

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE REFORMED CHURCH.

The Annual Session of the General Synod—The Proceedings This Morning.

This morning at 9 o'clock the sixth day's session of the Synod convened in the First Reformed Church, corner of Seventh and Spring Garden streets.

It was called to order by the President, Rev. Charles H. Stitt, D. D., after which Rev. A. H. Myers led in prayer. The roll being called, the minutes of the preceding day were read and approved, after which a half-hour was spent in devotional exercises.

The regular business of the morning being reached, Rev. J. M. C. Holmes offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That this Synod has heard with unfeigned satisfaction the statements of Rev. Dr. Taylor, Corresponding Secretary of the American Bible Society, respecting the work in which that institution is engaged, and that, gratefully recognizing the Divine Power which has accompanied the efforts of the society in the past, it invokes a continuance of the same blessings in the future, and cordially commends it to the sympathy, prayers, and liberality of the churches within its bounds.

The Synod was then addressed by Rev Dr. Steel of the Reformed Presbyterian Church.

A resolution was offered in relation to the resignation offered by Dr. Demarest, Stated Clerk, which had not been accepted on the occasion of its presentation yesterday. The resolution of this morning expresses the high appreciation the committee entertain of the services of Dr. Demarest, and their entire satisfaction with the order and correctness with which the minutes have been kept, and the regularity characterizing the general business of the position. The committee therefore recommend that the resignation of Dr. Demarest be not accepted, which was on motion adopted.

Rev. Dr. Taylor offered the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the office of permanent clerk be restored, and that the division of the labor be arranged between this officer and the stated clerk.

Resolved, That the permanent clerk be allowed a salaru of $50 per annum, and that his necessary expenses while attending a meeting of the General Synod be paid.

Resolved, That Rev. Daniel D. Van Cleef be appointed permanent clerk.

The resolutions were adopted.

The credentials of Rev. W. W. Barr, delegate of the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church, were received, after which he addressed the Synod. The President responded in fitting terms.

Rev. S. W. Mills read the thirty-seventh annual report on Domestic Missions, setting forth the following state of facts:—

During the year the contributions to the Board amounted to $24,973·33, of which sum $16,988 has been given to the churches, an increase over last year of $1607. The Treasurer is, however, in debt to the amount of $5568·63, owing to the urgent calls on the treasury during the year. Twelve churches have been finished during the year under the direction of the Church Building Fund. To this fund 121 churches have contributed, being 47 more than the preceding year. The contributions of the year amounted to $10,772·08.

The committee therefore recommended the following resolutions, which were adopted:—

Resolved, That this Synod gratefully acknowledge the favor of God towards the work of the Board during the past year.

Resolved, That the Synod has learned with much gratification of the increase of the number of churches contributing to the Board, and urgently recommend to every church in our denomination the importance of taking a collection for it during the coming and succeeding year.

Resolved, That the Board be instructed to make efforts, as speedily as possible, by employing an agent hitherto authorized by Synod, or by the agents appointed during the past year in the several classes, to increase the Building Fund to $100,000.

Resolved, That the Pastors of our churches and the Superintendents of the Sabbath Schools be recommended, where no such organizations are already in existence, to form Domestic Missionary Associations in their Sabbath Schools, to aid the Board in their work.

Rev. Dr. Hartley, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported the following resolution:—

Resolved, That hereafter the election of permanent officers of local synods be held on the afternoon of the day of appointed meeting, unless two-thirds of the regular commissioned delegates shall have previously reported to the clerk of the synod. Not agreed to.

Rev. Dr. De Witt offered a resolution in lieu of the foregoing, that hereafter the hour of organization of the Synod shall be 3 o'clock of the first day, which was agreed to.

The Committee on the Board of Direction, through Elder J. W. Ferdon, presented their report, which was considered *seriatim*, and finally adopted, as follows:—

Resolved, That it be referred to the Board of Direction to relieve the theological professors from the debt of $6292·85, incurred by them under the authority of the General Synod, in order to complete the professoral houses, either by a temporary loan or by such other means as they may deem most expedient.

Resolved, That the Classes who have failed to pay their assessment made in 1864 for raising $20,000 for the further endowment of the Professoral Fund be requested to take immediate measures for the payment of their respective quotas, and that, in the judgment of the General Synod, they ought to pay interest on the amount of which they are deficient during the term of such deficiency from this date.

Resolved, That the General Synod of the Reformed Church of America returns its sincere thanks to James Suydam for his munificent subscription of $40,000 to the Professoral Fund of said Church.

Resolved, That the Board of Directors be authorized to pay to the Standing Committee on Hertzog Theological Hall the amount of interest now in their hands from the bequest of Mrs. Anna Hertzog, and from time to time as such interest may hereafter accrue.

The report of the Committee on New Religious Newspapers was presented by Elder Freyer as a report of progress, and, with its accompanying resolutions, it was accepted.

The report of the Committee on Nominations was presented by Rev. John Forsyth, naming candidates for the Boards of Foreign Missions, Education, Domestic Missions, Direction, etc., which was read and approved of.

Rev. Mr. Talmage moved that a portion of the time of the afternoon session be devoted to the subject of church extension, more especially to hear reports from the West, which was adopted.

Rev. Dr. Matthews offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That in cases where the highest Judicatories and Assemblies of Evangelical denominations have neglected to send invitations to attend the proposed Council to be held in New York in October next, the committee appointed to send out invitations, be directed to correspond with the presiding officer of such Judicatories or Assemblies, and request them to take such measures as to them shall seem best to secure a representation in the coming Council.

On motion of Dr. Suydam, Dr. Matthews was added to the Committee on Invitations.

Notice was given that in the evening a general missionary meeting would be held in the First Reformed Church, corner of Seventh and Spring Garden, at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be made by Rev. E. C. Scudder, from India; Rev. L. W. Kip, from China, and Rev. J. H. Ballagh, from Japan.

A long series of resolutions was offered relative to the coming Catholic Ecumenical Council, to be held at Rome on the 8th of December, to which the Protestant denominations are invited by the Pope to send delegations. The invitation is declined on several grounds, although the right of all denominations to meet in council is fully acknowledged. Amongst other reasons for refusing the invitation are the following:—

Because Christ has never surrendered His "Headship," either in the Heavens or on the earth, and is, therefore, still Head and Chief of the Church.

No convocation can be recognized whose head has assumed the prerogatives belonging to Jesus Christ.

If the invitations were accepted on the conditions proposed, it would be an acknowledgment of Catholicity of doctrines and falsity of teachings, and a surrender of the rights of conscience, with the rights of speech, all private judgment in the interpretation of the Scriptures, rights held as most sacred, because inherent in the Gospel, and so the inheritance of the race, which whenever assailed and taken away has been defended and regained at the cost of blood, most innocent and precious.

The resolution closed with a proviso for the appointment of a committee of three to correspond with the committees of other religious bodies of the Protestant faith, and with them join in the preparation of a suitable reply to the Pope of Rome, and when signed by the President and Stated Clerk of the Synod, it be regarded as expressive of the views of the Reformed branch of the Lords' Zion of the prospective Council, its origin, its purpose, and its principles.

The passage of such resolutions were deprecated by Elder Jeremiah, Elder Vanderweuil and others, and on motion they were laid on the table, and the Synod, after prayer, adjourned until 3 o'clock.

IMPORTANT TO TOBACCO DEALERS AND PEDDLERS.—Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue J. M. Douglass has forwarded the following important instructions, which are of especial interest to dealers in and peddlers of tobacco:—

Sir—In your letter you ask the following question: "Are persons travelling from place to place, selling cigars by sample, required to take out a license both as peddlers and dealers in tobacco?"

In answer I have to say that a dealer in tobacco is a person whose business it is to sell or offer for sale manufactured tobacco, snuff or cigars. A person, therefore, whose business it is to sell, or offer for sale, cigars, is regarded as a dealer in tobacco, and if his annual sales exceed $100 he is liable to a special tax as such.

A peddler is a person who travels from place to place selling goods; a person, therefore, who peddles cigars is not only a dealer in tobacco, but also a peddler, and is consequently liable to the special taxes imposed upon both. A person, however, who is simply the agent of a manufacturer or dealer, and who travels as such, taking with him samples of cigars, which he does not sell, but upon which he solicits orders for his employer, from whom he receives a stipulated salary, is not regarded as a peddler or dealer in tobacco.

THE OLD MAN'S HOME.—On Thursday evening next, the 10th inst., the fourth anniversary of the Old Man's Home will be held in the Baptist Church, northwest corner of Broad and Arch streets. Than this our city perhaps contains no charity more laudable or more interesting. It is designed not for those whose destitution is the just reward of idleness and vice, but for a very numerous class who, in the midst of an industrious and virtuous career, have either been stricken by disease, or have been overwhelmed by misfortunes from which, owing to old age and infirmity, they have been unable to recover.

For some five years already it has been in operation, has succeeded in planting itself permanently as a deserving institution, and has been blessed by the gratitude and prayers of the aged men it has succored. It has grown until the building first used as the "Home," at Thirty-ninth street and Powelton avenue, is now entirely too small. The managers, consequently, encouraged by past support, have purchased a lot of ground extending north from their former location, so that a front of more than four hundred feet has been secured on Thirty-ninth street, upon which the new house it is designed to erect would face. This new "Home" will be large, convenient, adapted to the uses of such an institution, and commenced as soon as the requisite funds are obtained. To this end the managers desire to raise $10,000, and are happy in being able to state that already a Christian gentleman of this city has promised them $2000 in case the remainder of the sum, $8000, can be procured. But little difficulty, with this auspicious beginning, is anticipated in raising the whole amount. During 1868 the managers received—added to a balance in hand at the beginning of the year—$9409·19. They paid off $3500 of the indebtedness of the institution, invested $1325, supported the Home for twelve months, and now retain a remainder of $536·67. The institution is exclusively under the control of ladies.

At the anniversary on Thursday, Revs. Willits and Brooks will deliver addresses, and should be listened to by a large audience.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—M. Thomas & Sons sold the following properties at the Stock Exchange today, at the prices annexed:—

8 shares Continental Hotel Hotel, pref. stock....	$79·00
1 share Point Breeze Park Association............	$123·00
1 share Mercantile Library Co....................	$9·00
150 shares Chesnut and Walnut Streets Passenger Railway Co.	$47·75
100 shares Union Passenger Railway Company....	$44·25
30 shares La Crosse City Gas Light and Coke Co.	50c.
100 shares La Plata Silver Mining Co., subject to an assessment of $5 a share	$1·00
$8000 7 per ct., Mortg. Loan of the Salem Coal Co.	2 p. ct.
$5000 do. do. do. do. do. do.	2 p. ct.
FOURTH (North), No. 415—Valuable Residence.	$10,900
DILLWYN, No. 416—Genteel Dwelling........	$1900
WALNUT, No. 1728—Handsome Modern Residence, 21 by 125 feet	$31,000
WALNUT, No. 1607—Elegant Brown Stone Residence, 20 by 120 feet	$30,000
EIGHTH (North), No. 625—Modern Residence..	$9650
NOBLE, Nos. 518 and 520—Genteel Dwellings	$4050 and $2500
SPRUCE, No. 1917—Elegant Residence.......	$19,650
MARSHALL, No. 322—Genteel Dwelling........	$7500
NINTH (South), No. 265—Modern Residence.....	$8250
TWELFTH (North), No. 622—Modern Residence	$7400
CALLOWHILL, Nos. 1518 and 1520..........	each $8500

THE FAIRMOUNT PARK—ITS ANNUAL SESSION.—At the annual meeting of the Fairmount Park Commissioners, held yesterday, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

President—Hon. Morton McMichael.
Vice-President—General George G. Meade.
Secretary—Joseph F. Marcer, Esq.
Treasurer—Hon. N. B. Browne.
Assistant Secretary—Major D. F. Foley.

The Commission also passed a resolution extending an invitation to the Judges of the Courts and Councils to meet them at Fairmount Park on Wednesday, the 16th inst., to inspect the progress of the work on the new Park.

President McMichael was requested to visit the various parks in Europe, with a view of further improving Fairmount Park.

EX-MAYOR MORTON MCMICHAEL, accompanied by his son, Colonel William McMichael, and other members of his family, sail from New York in the steamship Java to-morrow, with the intention of spending the summer in Europe. In this connection it is proper to state that, in our article of yesterday giving the names and antecedents of the different aspirants to the Republican nominations, we inadvertently confounded Colonel William McMichael with Mr. William G. McMichael, who is a candidate for the First District Senatorial nomination, to which Colonel McMichael does not and has not aspired. Mr. William G. McMichael, who is seeking this nomination, is in no way connected with the family of the ex-Mayor.

FESTIVAL AND CONCERT.—This afternoon the long-promised Floral Festival of the Ladies' Aid Society of the new Baptist church, corner of Broad and Spruce streets, commences at Horticultural Hall. At 8 o'clock this evening a promenade concert, under the auspices of the same society, comes off at the same place. The doors of the Hall will be open from 2 o'clock to 10½ o'clock P. M. The Germania Orchestra, in its full and harmonious strength, will be present. Many have been the preparations in anticipation of the occasion, and a pleasurable time may be expected. The festival continues to-morrow afternoon and evening.

A MISTAKE.—Despatches from Washington in some of the morning papers state that Mr. John G. Rittenhouse has been appointed Cashier in the Custom House of this city. This is incorrect, as Mr. David Jones, the Chief Clerk of the City Treasurer's office during the term of Henry Bumm, Mr. Peirsol's predecessor, and the Republican candidate for City Treasurer, October, 1867, was appointed Cashier by Collector Moore soon after the latter assumed his duties, and is one of the best and most creditable appointments made by that official. The position to which Mr. Rittenhouse has been appointed is that of Assistant Cashier.

ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.—Sarah Pride lives at Seventh and Lombard streets. Last evening she became very disorderly, and on being interfered with by Policeman Dalton, of the Seventeenth district, she turned on him and assaulted him. Christopher Wilson and William Clark went to her assistance, and in a short time the policeman was surrounded by a gang of ruffians. He succeeded in getting off with Sarah, while two other policeman caught Wilson and Clark. All were sent below by Alderman Carpenter.

A FIGHTING WOMAN.—Annie Peoples, aged seventeen years, last evening went into the house No. 1632 America street, and picking up a coil-oil lamp, threw it at Joseph Welsh, one of the occupants of the place. The lamp struck him on the head, inflicting several severe gashes. She was taken before Alderman Neill, who committed her to prison. She stated that she did the deed in consequence of a wrong which he had done her.

CUSTOM HOUSE APPOINTMENT.—Captain S. D. Franklin was this morning sworn in as a storekeeper under the Collector of the Port. The Captain was a number of years connected with the Secret Service Bureau of the United States Government, during which he secured the conviction of many noted counterfeiters of this State. Lately he has been connected with the Recorder's detective force.

STREET CLEANING.—At the meeting of the Board of Health to-day the Committee on Street Cleaning reported favorably upon the condition of the First and Fourth districts, whereupon the board directed the payment of the contractors. This still leaves about four contractors unpaid, all of whom are busily engaged in fulfilling the terms of their contracts.

ROBBERIES.—Some time during Sunday night the residence of Mrs. Mendez, at No. 824 Wood street, was entered and robbed of clothing, jewelry, and silverware. The family were absent from the city at the time.

The residence of J. W. Rowe, No. 1251 Wallace street, was broken into yesterday through a rear window. The thieves carried off a silver fruit basket, leaving behind the plated ware.

POLICE MATTERS.—Fire ropes were distributed to all the police stations yesterday. The Delaware and Schuylkill Harbor forces were supplied with ladders, which are to be used in taking a drowned body from the water. Lanterns have also been served to the rural district stations. In a few days stretchers will be in every station.

FIGHT AMONG THE DEMI-MONDE.—Deborah and Mary Mack, Emana Brown, and Ida Carey are the reputed owners of a disorderly house on Front street, above Dock. They have all been arrested on the oath of Anna Holland, who charged them with committing an assault and battery on her. They have been held by Alderman Carpenter for trial.

STRAWBERRIES AND FLOWERS are always agreeable, but especially so when served up at a festival. On Thursday and Friday evenings, June 10 and 11, such a festival will be given, with all the customary attractions, at the Central Congregational Chapel, at the corner of Eighteenth and Green streets.

FATAL CASUALTY.—Coroner Daniels has been notified to hold an inquest on the body of Julius Valentine, aged seventeen years, who was admitted to the Episcopal Hospital, suffering from injuries received by being thrown from a carriage.

CASUALTY ON A STEAM BARGE.—Last evening about 9 o'clock the steam barge Chester, of the Clyde New York line, while steaming opposite Petty's Island, blew up her tallow-cup, scalding the engineer badly about the head.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—The buildings attached to the Philadelphia Skating Park, at Second and Mifflin streets, were broken into this morning and robbed of goods valued at from $1000 to $1500. Several boys suspected of being implicated have been arrested.

THE FIRE ASSOCIATION.—Last evening, at a meeting of the Fire Association, William A. Seeger was elected a trustee, vice Peter A. Keyser, deceased.

COLORED YOUTH.

Seventeenth Annual Report of their Institute.

The seventeenth annual report of the Board of Managers of the Institute for Colored Youth has just been issued. It is very interesting and satisfactory, exhibiting the operations of the school for the past year, and detailing the circumstances of its successful progress.

The "Institute for Colored Youth" was founded about the year 1837, upon a bequest made by Richard Humphreys for the "Education of colored youth in school-learning, in order to prepare and fit and qualify them to act as teachers." Since the early part of 1866, the school has been conducted in a large and commodious building on the north side of Shippen street, west of Ninth, erected for the purpose, at a cost (including the ground on which it stands) of about forty thousand dollars. Accommodations are provided for nearly 300 pupils. The "Institute" is under the management of an association composed exclusively of the members of the "Society of Friends."

The teachers, all colored persons, are as follows:—

High School—Fanny M. Jackson, Principal; Octavius V. Catto, Principal of Male Department; Mary J. Patterson, Assistant Teacher of the Female Department; Lucretia C. Miller, Second Assistant Teacher of the Female Department.

Preparatory Schools—James F. Needham, teacher of boys; Sarah M. Douglass, teacher of girls; Frazelia Campbell, assistant teacher of Girls; R. E. D. Venning, assistant in Boys' High and Preparatory Schools.

The managers report that the number of scholars in all the departments of the Institute at the time of the last annual report was 223; there have since been received 104, and 109 have left, making the present number on the roll 218, distributed as follows, viz.:—Boys' High School, 53; Girls' High School, 103; Boys' Preparatory, 26; Girls' Preparatory, 36. Total, 218.

The number at present in the Boys' Preparatory is smaller than usual. There are, however, quite as many applicants for admission into this school as will, when entered, bring the class list up to the usual number. The average attendance for the past year has been 192·65, an increase of 8·11 as compared with the previous twelve months.

The diligence and attention to study on the part of the scholars generally have been very satisfactory to the managers, and we believe there has been a steady improvement in this direction since the opening of the institute as a high school, nearly seventeen years ago, the advance having been most marked during the last five or six years. This is a natural consequence of the alteration in the political and social status of the colored race, whereby new fields for the employment of educated talent have been opened, and encouragement given to those of African descent to labor diligently to fit themselves for posts of responsibility and pecuniary profit. Inducements being thus offered to young colored people to bestow more time and attention upon their education than formerly, they have promptly apprehended the advantages which the possession of a sound and liberal education affords them, and have turned to this school as one where the discipline and course of instruction are of the very best character.

The regular course of study has been materially enlarged and improved of late years, requiring the employment of highly educated and accomplished teachers, and embraces the branches usually pursued in other high schools, including the Latin and Greek languages, Algebra, Geometry and Plane and Spherical Trigonometry.

The average cost of maintaining each scholar for the fiscal year just closed has been $33·62, exclusive of interest on cost of building, etc., a decrease of $4·52 as compared with last year.

Several changes have occurred in the corps of teachers during the year. Ebenezer D. Bassett, the Principal, after a service of about fourteen years in the institute, having been appointed United States Minister Resident and Consul-General at Hayti, was released by the Board on the 1st of the present month.

Since the opening of the Institute, 57 students have graduated, of whom 42 now are or have been engaged in teaching. The present Senior Class is a large one, and, judging from present appearances, we may reasonably expect that the number of graduates will hereafter amount to at least twelve to fifteen annually.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

Prison cases were tried this morning.

John Myers pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a silver watch. He pretended that he was capable of removing corns by magic, and having induced a lady to come to him for relief, left her in a little closet praying, and while he was invoking spiritual aid for the removal of her troubles, he walked off with her watch. Sentenced to County Prison for one year.

Henry Blake pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of books from the reading-room of the Young Men's Christian Association. Sentenced to County Prison for six months.

Josiah Hammond pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon his mother. He recently took home two strange dogs, and his mother ordered him to drive them away, when he informed her that the dogs were to be considered fixtures on the premises, and if she didn't like them she might walk. But she opened the door, and one little dog, knowing his duty better than the man, quietly walked out; but the man, becoming exasperated, snatched up the other dog and struck her on the head with it. Sentenced to the County Prison for thirty days, and ordered to give security in $500 to keep the peace.

Thomas Donahue pleaded guilty to a charge of malicious mischief. Under the influence of drink he dashed a bottle of blue dye against his neighbor's door. The Judge ordered him to pay a fine of $500, and to give security in $500 to keep the peace.

William Cooper pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a pile of linen from a store door. Sentenced to County Prison for six months.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Allison, Peirce, and Brewster.

This morning Messrs. Hirst and Biddle came into court and asked their Honors to hear an argument and give a decision as to the proper construction to be put upon the portion of the registry law requiring the assessors to put upon their lists only those who are qualified voters, saying that a strict obedience to the letter of the act would cut down the representation of the city in Councils and the Legislature one half.

But as a bill is now pending in the Supreme Court, asking that the whole law be declared void, the judges declined to hear the argument at present.

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

"The Money market in the earlier hours of the day was more active than usual for some weeks, and 7 per cent. was freely paid all round. The inquiry seemed to be easily satisfied, for there was less demand towards the close of banking hours. Commercial paper was without new feature and steady at the quotation 7@8½ per cent. for prime double name acceptances. Foreign exchange was quiet and firm at 109¾ for prime bankers' sixty days and 110¼ for sight sterling.

"Governments were very steady all day, and shared none of the fluctuations of the railway list. Prices seemed to disregard the activity of money and imitate the steadiness of the London quotation, which was 80¼. The Washington riot seemed to have no effect upon the market, which closed with the following prices:—United States 6s, 1881, registered, 117¼@117¾; do., coupon, 121¾@122; do., Five-twenties, registered, 117@117¾; do.do.,coupon,1862,122¼@122½; do. do., coupon, 1864, 117½@117¾; do. do., coupon, 1865, 118¼@118½, do. do., coupon, 1865, new, 119⅞@120; do. do., coupon, 1867, 119⅞@120; do. do., coupon, 1868, 119⅞@120; United States 5s, Ten-forties, registered, 108⅝@108⅞; do. do., coupon, 109⅛@109⅜; currency bonds, 107@107¼.

"The earliest operations in gold were on the 'bull' side of the market, under which the price ran up to 139. The 'bears' seemed to grow stronger at this stage, while many of the 'bulls' became indifferent, and the price underwent a relapse to 138¾. Otherwise the market was without feature and closed dull, the Stock Exchange attracting the general attention of the street.

"Cash gold was in better demand, exhibiting an increase of the short interest. While the general rate for carrying over balances was seven to five per cent., transactions occurred at three per cent. and 'flat.' Six per cent. was paid after Clearing House. The disbursements of coin interest were $267,917.

"The bids for the Government gold opened at the Sub-Treasury were for a total of nearly six millions, at prices ranging from 138·76 to 138·38. The awards were as follows:—$50,000 at 138·76, $250,000 at 138·65, $300,000 at 138·65, $250,000 at 148·63½, $150,000 at 138·63."

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 Chesnut Street.

OVER 100 PATTERNS OF
FANCY TOILET WARE,
AT JOBBERS' PRICES.
TYNDALE & MITCHELL,
3 20 stuth3mrp No. 707 CHESNUT Street.

APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE FOR Duplicate Certificate No. 1248, name of "Portsmouth Orphans' Asylum," issued May 20, 1857, for $1700. New Loan due January 1, 1886. Original lost in fire. Richmond, Va., in 1865.
BAIN & BRO.,
4 30ftu3m Portsmouth, Va.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Robbery of the Santa Fe Depository—Later Particulars—Pacific Railway Bonds Issued—Naval Orders—The Municipal Election Yesterday.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Beneficial Savings Fund Robbery.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Information was this morning received at the Treasury Department of the recovery of about $1,000,000 in Government bonds and other securities recently stolen from the office of the Philadelphia Beneficial Savings Fund Society.

The Santa Fe Robbery.

General Spinner is in receipt of despatches this morning from Mr. Little, in charge of the public depository at Santa Fe. Mr. Little and Paymaster Rochester yesterday made an examination of the books and money remaining in the depository, and find that only about a hundred thousand dollars are missing. Most of the money was in notes of small denomination, and the robbers would have had to use a wagon to carry it off. They only took the fifty, twenty, and ten dollar notes, leaving most of the smaller denominations.

Naval Orders.

J. B. Creighton, U. S. N., has been detached from the command of the Oneida and placed on waiting orders. Chief Engineer H. Dade has been detached from duty as a member of the Examining Board, of which Chief Engineer Stewart is President, and ordered to the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Chief Engineer William J. Lambden has been ordered from the same board and placed on waiting orders. Lieutenant-Commander N. H. Farquhar has been ordered to the Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

The Central Pacific Railway.

Secretary Boutwell has issued $1,786,000 in bonds to the Central Pacific Railroad Company, for sections of their road extending from the 510th to the 570th mile post.

Appointments.

John P. Bigelow, of Massachusetts, has been appointed Chief of the Loan Branch of the Treasury Department, in place of William H. Andrews, resigned. Mr. Bigelow for several years past has been chief clerk of that branch.

Secretary Boutwell

has reduced the clerical force of the Treasury Department and various branches to the exact number allowed by law, and no further removals will be made at present. A number of changes will be made after the 1st of July.

The Iron-Clads.

The ship-purchasing community of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia are on the *qui vive* to ascertain the appraised value of the iron-clads Shamokin, Hornet, and Algonquin, which will be sold by the Navy Department in the course of a few days. These vessels have all been appraised by a board of competent naval officers, and will not be sold under their appraised value. The Memphis was sold a few days since for ten thousand dollars over her appraisement.

The President

has appointed J. F. L. Schurmer Assayer of the Branch Mint at Denver City.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Negroes Drilling in Louisville.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LOUISVILLE, June 8.—A band of negroes are in the habit of meeting in a church in the lower part of the city every Saturday night, when they go through a regular military drill. Most of them wear uniforms, and many wear side arms. The matter has caused some excitement in that part of the city, and it is feared that a "row" will ensue.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—3 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R......	189⅞	Cleve. and Toledo R.	108
Ph. and Rea. R......	97⅞	Toledo and Wabash..	74¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R..	108⅜	Mil. and St. Paul R. c.	75¾
Cle. and Pitt. R......	97	Mil. and St. Paul R. p.	86¾
Chi. and N. W. com..	91½	Adams Express........	59⅛
Chi. and W. W. pref..	102⅛	Wells, Fargo.........	31¾
Chi. and R. I. R......	119	United States.........	67
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	157¾	Gold..................	139
Pacific M. S..........	82⅝	Market irregular.	

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, June 8.—Cotton firm at 31c. Flour dull and demand light, but prices are unchanged. Wheat steady; prime to choice Valley read, $1·65@1·80; fair to good, $4·25@1·40. Corn firm; prime white, 88@90c.; yellow, 85@86c. Oats firm at 70@71c. for light and 75c. for heavy. Rye dull and nominal at $1·30@1·35. Provisions firm and unchanged. Whisky flat at $1.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Cotton firmer; 800 bales sold at 31c. Flour declining; State, $4·95@6·10; Western, $4·95@7·50; Southern, $6·40@11·75. Wheat firm and in fair demand; sales of 21,000 bushels No. 1 at $1·48, and No. 2 at $1·43. Corn firmer and advanced 1@2c.; sales of 34,000 bushels mixed Western at 97c. for old. Oats firmer at 81c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet; new mess, $31·60@31·65. Lard dull at 18¾@19c. Whisky dull and quotations are nominal.

☞ RECORDER OF DEEDS.

TO THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION TO NOMINATE A CANDIDATE FOR RECORDER OF DEEDS:

GENTLEMEN:—Among the names which will be presented to you for the office of Recorder of Deeds, no nomination will give more satisfaction than that of General CHARLES H. T. COLLIS. His energy in the last campaign as Chairman of the Soldiers' and Sailors' State Central Committee contributed in no small degree to our success in October and November, 1868, and his untiring devotion and fidelity to Republican principles upon all occasions entitle him to the consideration and indorsement of the members of the Republican party.

We believe his nomination would be a just acknowledgment of his services to the country during the Rebellion, and a proper recognition of the claims of his comrades.

Henry C. Carey,
Horatio Gates Jones,
A. G. Cattell & Co.,
Samuel H. Perkins,
Ferd. J. Dreer,
Pierson & Landis,
E. Turley,
W. J. McElroy,
Levi Dungan,
James Bonbright,
B. F. Fisher,
S. Wier Mitchell, M. D.,
P. H. Medara & Co.,
David Thompson,
George Raphael & Co.,
O'Neill & Co.,
A. R. McHenry & Co.,
Henry S. Hannis & Co.,
James Brady,
George Reader,
W. C. Morgan, Jr.,
Chas S. Huve,
B. M. Dusenberry,
John Tucker, Jr.,
Hector Tyndale,
James Pollock,
Thompson Clark & Young,
Evan Randolph,
Joseph W. Golden,
Samuel C. Cook,
John H. Diehl,
Thomas C. Hand,
Henry H. Reid,
Benjamin Sharp,
W. S. Stewart,
W. & H. R. Raiguel,
J. R. Hicks & Co.,
James Maull, Jr. & Co.,
Beattie & Hay,
William Brice & Co.,
Buzby & Co.,
H. K. Logan,
George Yerkes,
M. H. Carpenter,
J. Hinckley Clark,
Chas. H. Banes. 1t

715 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Washington Local Election—Colored Councilmen—Indian Hostilities—The Reports Exaggerated—Movements of President Grant.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Spanish Throne and its Aspirants—Affairs in Paris and Italy.

FROM NEW YORK.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The German Trade Societies.

NEW YORK, June 8.—The German trade societies assembled this morning to the number of about 5000 persons. The procession, under the marshalship of Julius Spitzer, marched through a portion of the city with banners flying and bands of music playing, and then proceeded to Jones' Wood, where the principal festivities of the day will be held.

Severe Hail Storm.

At 1·15 this city was pelted with a severe hail storm, which lasted fifteen minutes. The streets were nearly white with the hail stones, some of which were as large as a roc's egg.

The Money Market

is very active and high rates are being paid. Anticipations of a stringent money market have thrown a shadow on the market generally. Sales of gold are light, and there is an indisposition among brokers to speculate. Gold opened at 138⅜, and has advanced slightly, being now quoted at 138¾.

The Stock Market,

in the early part of the morning, has been as yesterday, very weak, but there are at present symptoms of an improvement. Nearly all stocks are quoted at lower prices than yesterday. There is considerable fluctuation in Pittsburg, which has advanced from 196@197½. Michigan Southern opened at 110, sold down to 108⅜, and again advanced to 109¾. Harlem has ranged from 148@150, and North Western from 90@91.

Robbery—Obituary.

SYRACUSE, June 8.—The office of R. L. Smith, at Lysander, was robbed of $20,000 worth of bonds, mortgages, and certificates of deposits.

James Monroe, President of the Third National Bank of this city, and State Senator for two terms, died last night.

National Typographical Convention.

ALBANY, June 8.—The Convention met at 9 o'clock. The special Committee on Proxy Credentials reported that they found the credentials regular. A long and animated discussion ensued, which resulted in adopting the resolution offered by Mr. Conkling, of New York, excluding proxy representatives from the following Unions:—No. 31, Montgomery, Ala.; No. 50, Burlington, Iowa; No. 99, Jackson, Mich.; and No. 114, Annapolis, Md. The Convention accepted an invitation of Albany Union to make an excursion on the river to Troy this afternoon. A recess was taken for the purpose of having the members photographed in a body in front of the Capitol. After the recess a resolution was adopted to proceed to an election of officers at 8·30 o'clock this evening, and the Convention adjourned until that time.

Flour and Grain Quotations.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Flour market dull, and 5@10c. lower; sales of 5400 barrels at $4·95@5·05 for superfine State; $5·80@6 for extra State; $6·05@6·10 for choice do.; $6·15@6·30 for fancy do.; $4·90@5·25 for do. Western; $5·55@5·95 for common to medium extra Western; $5·95@6·30 for choice do.; $6·45@7·50 for good to choice white wheat extra; $5·90@6·10 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio; $6·15@7 for trade brands; $7·85@8 for common to fair extra St. Louis; and $9@11 for good to choice do., the market closing dull.

Southern flour dull; sales of 300 barrels at $6·40@6·95 for common to fair extra, and $7@11·75 for good to choice do. California flour quiet and heavy; sales of 200 barrels at $6·75@9·25. Rye flour dull; sales of 150 barrels at $4·50@6·50. Corn Meal quiet. Wheat market firm with a fair demand; sales of 28,000 bushels at $1·42@1·43 for No. 2 spring; and $1·48 for No. 1 do. Rye quiet; sales 1000 bushels Western at $1·20. Barley dull and nominal. Barley Malt quiet. Corn 1@2c. better; sales of 48,000 bushels at 66@88c. for new mixed Western, via canal, and 90@91c. for do. via railroad; 97 for old do. afloat, and 87@89 for white Western. Oats firmer; sales of 36,000 bushels at 81c. for Western, afloat.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Election Yesterday—The Riots—Republican Triumph.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The city is perfectly quiet this morning, and the excitement of the election is entirely over. The negro who was shot in the riot yesterday is still living, but it is thought he cannot recover. Policeman King, who was struck by a huge stone in the chest, is in a critical condition. Efforts are being made to arrest the ringleaders in the affair. The Republicans carry the city, and elect all their candidates by about five thousand majority, the largest ever given since the negroes were enfranchised. The Democrats complain that the election was allowed to go by default, because the negroes who wished to vote the Conservative ticket were kept away from the polls by the threats of personal violence from radical negroes.

The President

leaves here to-morrow for West Point, after attending the examination of the cadets. Then he will go to Boston, to be present at the opening of the Peace Jubilee. He will not return here for some time. At the Cabinet meeting all the members were present, and everything requiring the attention and action of the President for some time ahead was brought up and arranged.

Appointed.

Colonel J. A. Bridge was to-day appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the State of Texas, vice James Beier removed.

Personal.

The President, Mrs. Grant and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Cranmer (guests at the White House), Mr. Dent, father of Mrs. Grant, Secretary Rawlins, and Secretary Cox, leave here to-morrow evening for West Point, and will be absent about one week.

The Washington Election.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The Republican majority is nearly five thousand, that party sweeping all the wards and electing all their candidates, Register, Collector, Surveyor, and Councilmen. Of seven aldermen holding over only two are Democrats. There are now one colored alderman, seven colored Common Councilmen, and a colored City Register.

Reports of Indian Hostilities Exaggerated.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day received the following telegram from Enoch Hoag, Quaker Superintendent of Indian Affairs:—

"ATCHISON, Kansas, 6th Month 6.—The reports of hostilities in Northwestern Kansas are exaggerated and conflicting. Some eight or ten remote settlers are said to be killed. The exposed settlers are preparing for defense. The Indians are supposed to be Northern Cheyennes and Sioux."

FROM EUROPE.

Hungarian Troops.

By Atlantic Cable.

PESTH, June 8.—The opposition party have determined to move for the withdrawal of Hungarian troops from the provinces bordering on the river Leitha, unless the Government is able to offer a satisfactory explanation of their employment here.

Serious Disturbances in Italy.

FLORENCE, June 8.—Several quite serious disturbances have occurred at Carniola recently. No particulars have been received. At the last accounts order had been restored.

The Spanish Throne.

MADRID, June 8.—The Duke of Genoa is now a prominent candidate for the Spanish throne.

Bismark's Movements.

BERLIN, June 8.—King William and Count Von Bismark will go to Bremen on June 13.

The Paris Elections.

PARIS, June 8.—The result of the elections, where a ballot is necessary to decide, is as follows:—Special candidates, 21; unofficial, 1; independent, 7; opposition, 15; unknown, 17. Among the opposition elected is Henri Alphonse Esquiros, author and philosopher.

VIENNA, June 8.—It is said the Austrian Government refuses to decide in the matter of the neutrality of the Suez Canal without the advice and co-operation of France.

MADRID, June 8.—The Regency bill was read for the first time in the Cortes yesterday.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The State of Affairs in Cuba—The Alabama Question not to be Made a Party Cry.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

"No Surrender."

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Agent of the Cuban Government here says that there is no truth in the statement that four thousand Cubans have surrendered to Count Valmaseda. He has information that in place of surrendering the Cubans are preparing to take the offensive, and that the Spanish troops have become disheartened by sickness and want of faith in their commanders.

A Denial.

The Secretary of State ridicules the idea contained in the despatch from this city to one of your afternoon contemporaries, to the effect that the Republicans propose making the Alabama claims an issue in the fall campaign. Aside from the fact that all parties in this country favor a just and speedy settlement of these claims, it would be folly to drag purely diplomatic questions into a political canvass. This is the light in which the matter is viewed by Secretary Fish.

FROM THE WEST.

ST. LOUIS, June 8.—Papers were read at the Board of Trade meeting last night, showing the practicability of direct trade between St. Louis and foreign ports during a large portion of the year by light draught propellers. The figures produced show that vessels could navigate the river cheaper than barges.

From Boston.

BOSTON, June 8.—At a meeting of the Presbytery of Old School, held to-day, the basis of reunion of the Old and New Schools agreed upon at New York was unanimously adopted. This Presbytery is undoubtedly the first to take action on the question.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro. No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2700 Leh R loan.ls. 88	100 sh Read.....b5. 49½
$1000 Leh V n bs.rg. cash.. 94½	100 do.....c.49 1-16
$2000 C & Am 6s,'89. 85½	100 do....&int. 49½
$1400 City 6s,New.ls. d bill..100½	100 do........ 49½
$500 do ....c&p.100½	100 do.... .s6. 49½
$5000 U S 5-20s,68 cp.119⅞	50 sh Leh Nav..... 36
4 sh Sp & Pine St. 27	30 sh Mech Bk..ls. 33
43 sh Penna R.... 57½	100 sh Phil & E...c. 32
25 do..rec..c. 56⅞	100 do....rg&i. 32½
50 sh Mor Cl Pf.... 65	100 sh Cata Pf..b60. 38½
20 sh Phil & T R...127	100 do..s60wn. 38½
6 sh Lit Sch R.... 45	100 do..s30wn. 38½
5 sh Cam & Am R.127¼	100 do.....b60. 38½
	50 sh Ch & Wal St. 48

SECOND BOARD.

$16000 Phila & E 7s.b5 89½	15 sh Lit Sch R.... 45
$1000 Leh gold l..... 98½	20 sh Penna ...2d. 57½
100 sh Phil & E R.. b60wn.. 32½	100 sh Read R......48·94
100 sh Cata Pf....c. 38½	100 do.....b30.48·94
200 sh Sch Nav St.. 10	100 do. ....48·94
1 sh Leh Val R.... 56¾	400 do. .ls.b30.48·94
75 do......b3. 56¾	100 do......b5.48·94
2 do......b3. 56¾	100 do..s10wn. 48⅞

CUBA.

Authenticated Statement of Expeditions to Aid the Cubans—Thirty Thousand Rifles Shipped—Americans Fighting in the Patriot Army—A New York Steamer Detained on Suspicion.

The *N. Y. Tribune* of this morning says:—

We published on Wednesday last a partial statement prepared from the information then in our possession of the expeditions which have left this country for Cuba, carrying arms, ammunition and men to aid the Cubans in their struggle. Since then fuller information has been obtained, and we are consequently able to give our readers a more correct idea than it was possible to convey at that time of the extent to which the patriots are receiving help from abroad. Expeditions for Cuba have left from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Savannah, and also from Key West and Nassau, the number being, as far as we can ascertain, thirteen in all to the present time. Toward the close of December last General Quaseda left Nassau for Cuba with about 3000 rifles—1800 Enfield and 1200 Spencer; two field pieces, 12-pounders; and 152,000 metallic cartridges. The vessel took at the same time 80 Cubans for the patriot army. The schooner Galvanic took 150,000 linen cartridges for Enfields, one howitzer and 300 rounds, and 150 cavalry sabres, all of her cargo being landed with the exception of 40 boxes, which were thrown overboard. By this opportunity 38 Cubans went to join their compatriots in the field, all young men from 16 to 22. An expedition sailed from Philadelphia, sent to Senor Cavada, a wealthy Cuban, by his friends in this country. The steamer Perit was freighted with 4500 Springfield rifles, of which she brought back 1500; also a full battery of 12-pounders and four 18-pounders, all rifled guns; 800 pounds of fixed ammunition, 1500 pairs of shoes, 500 revolvers, and a large quantity of cartridges. The Salvador carried to the insurgents 950 muskets, 3 field-pieces, and a supply of ammunition. The Grapeshot took out 1050 rifles—Enfield's and Remington's—and two 12-pounders. Three vessels, from Philadelphia, have taken 21,000 small arms, and 22 field-pieces. These figures, so far as military supplies are concerned, represent the aid that has actually reached the Cubans. There are two expeditions, particulars of which we are not yet at liberty to give, now on their way to Cuba; but it will be seen from the above that as yet the Cubans have received about 30,000 rifles, a full battery of 12-pounders, besides 31 other field pieces of various calibre, and at least 500,000 cartridges, to which must be added sabres, revolvers, and a howitzer. The fighting men in these several expeditions do not number more than 1000 in the whole, including those now on the way. At present there are about 700 of these volunteers actually in the Cuban army, of when 500 are Americans. This brief *resumé* will correct the popular idea, formed upon the wild and exaggerated statements of sensation journals, that no end of expeditions have left this country for Cuba, and that thousands of Americans are fighting in the Cuban army. Sympathy for the struggling Cubans is all but universal in the United States, but as yet only a limited amount of help has gone hence to increase the strength of the patriots.

Detention of the Steamer Tybee—Arms and Ammunition on Board.

Says the same journal:—

About two weeks ago a new steamship line for the West Indies was advertised by the firm of Spofford, Tileston & Co., No. 29 Broadway. The pioneer vessel was to be the first-class steamship Tybee, which the advertisement stated would leave Pier No. 4, North River, on Wednesday, June 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., going first to St. Thomas, proceeding thence to Santo Domingo City, Samana, and Puerto Plata, and returning from the last-named place to New York. The vessel was advertised as for freight and passengers, and a notice was put up on the steamship bulletin board at the General Post Office stating that a mail would be despatched by the Tybee. Subsequently the time for the sailing of the vessel was changed to Saturday, the 5th of June, at 3 o'clock; but the arrangements for her departure not having been completed by that time, she was further delayed till yesterday at noon. Meantime, suspicion having been aroused that the Tybee was intended to play the same *role* as the Perit, a watch was set upon her, the result being that representations were yesterday morning made to Mr. Grinnell by the Spanish Consul in this city to the effect that the vessel's real destination was the Island of Cuba, whither, it was alleged, she was about to convey munitions of war for the use of the insurgents, besides two hundred and fifty American volunteers for the Cuban army. In support of this it was stated that the Tybee had shipped several cases containing rifles. Acting upon this information, Collector Grinnell gave orders that the Tybee should be searched, and accordingly she was yesterday forenoon visited by two Custom House officers, who went through her to satisfy themselves whether all was right. The arms and gunpowder she had shipped had been duly entered in her manifest, and upon investigation it appeared that the statement on the face of that document was perfectly correct. This being so, no further proceedings were taken, and it is said that the vessel will be allowed to proceed on her voyage to-day. Our reporter visited the Tybee last evening, and found her ready for sea, the only addition made to her equipment after the visit of the Custom House officials being a 12-pounder, which had been taken on board, he was informed, not for warlike purposes, but for firing the signal-gun usually discharged by steamers in leaving port. The captain of the Tybee ridiculed the charge brought against his vessel by the Spanish Consul, pointing to the fact that among the passengers going out to St. Domingo in her is a Commissioner from the United States Government to the Dominican republic.